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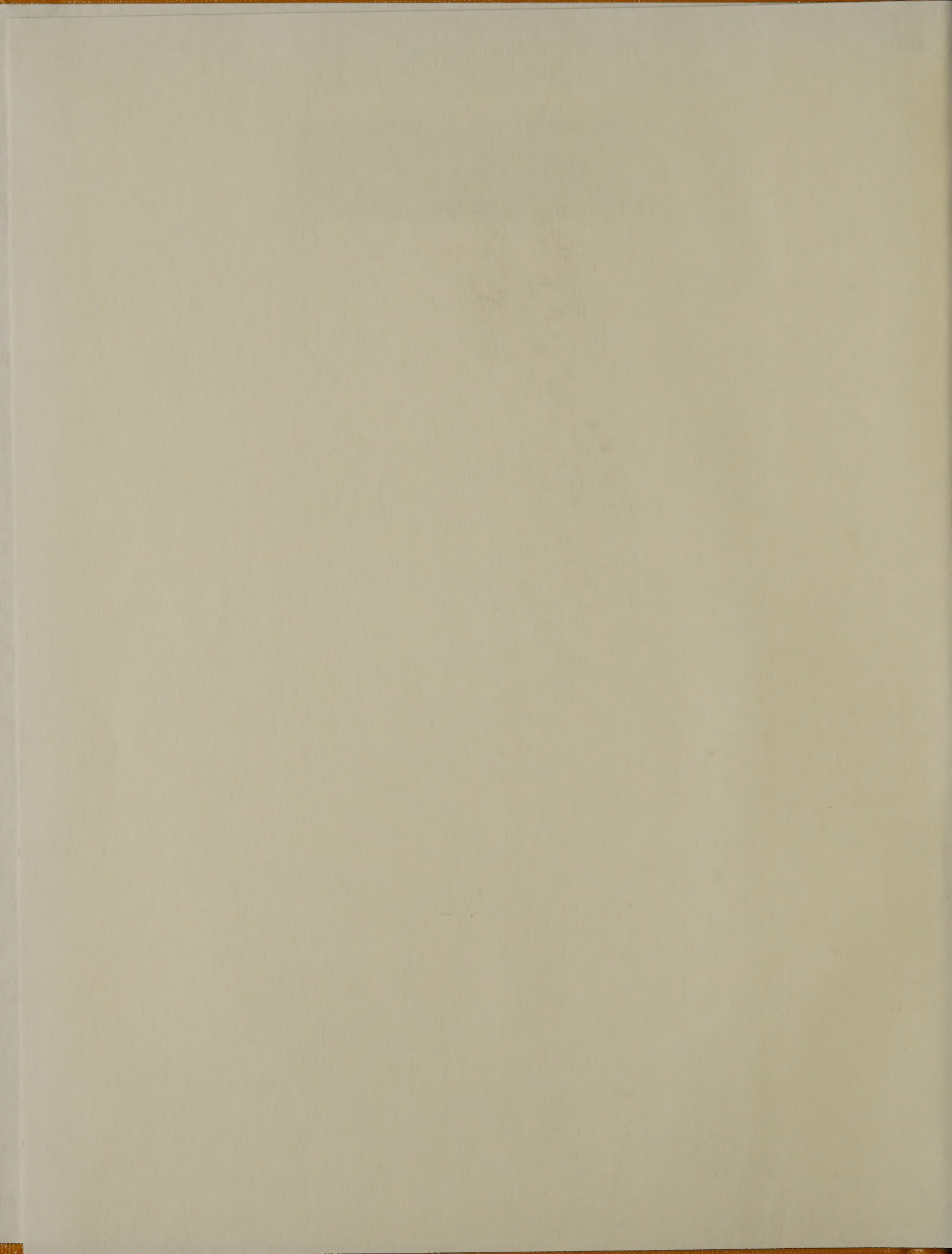
MORRISONS COVE HERALD---

CIVIL WAR

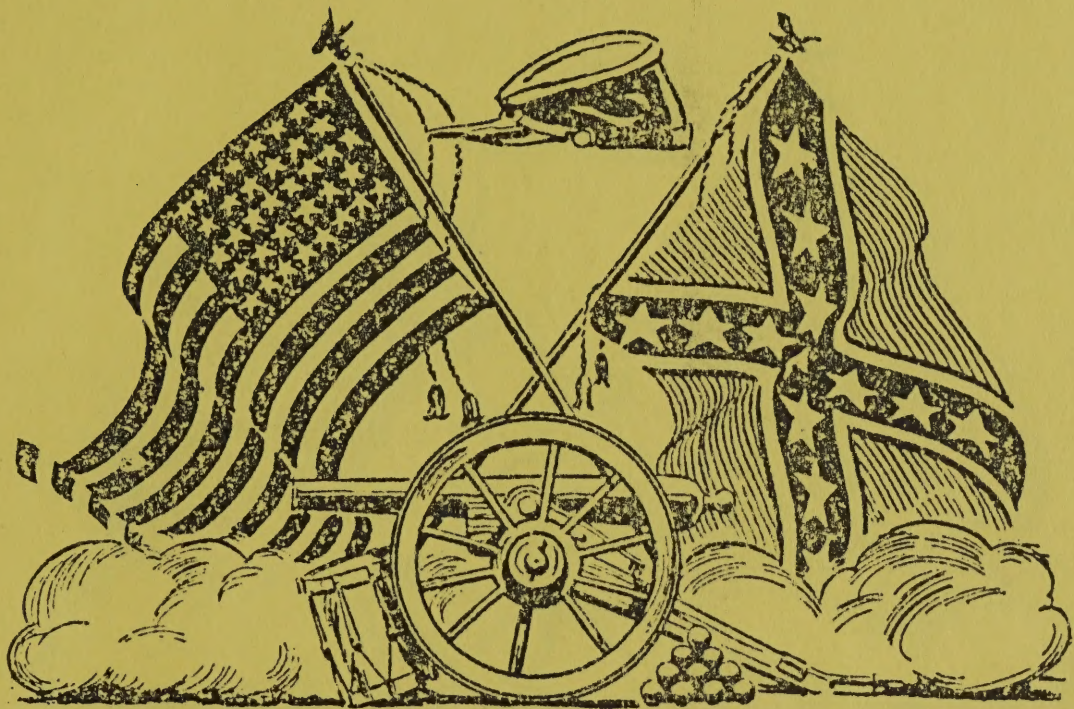


Civil War

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Morrison's Cove Herald

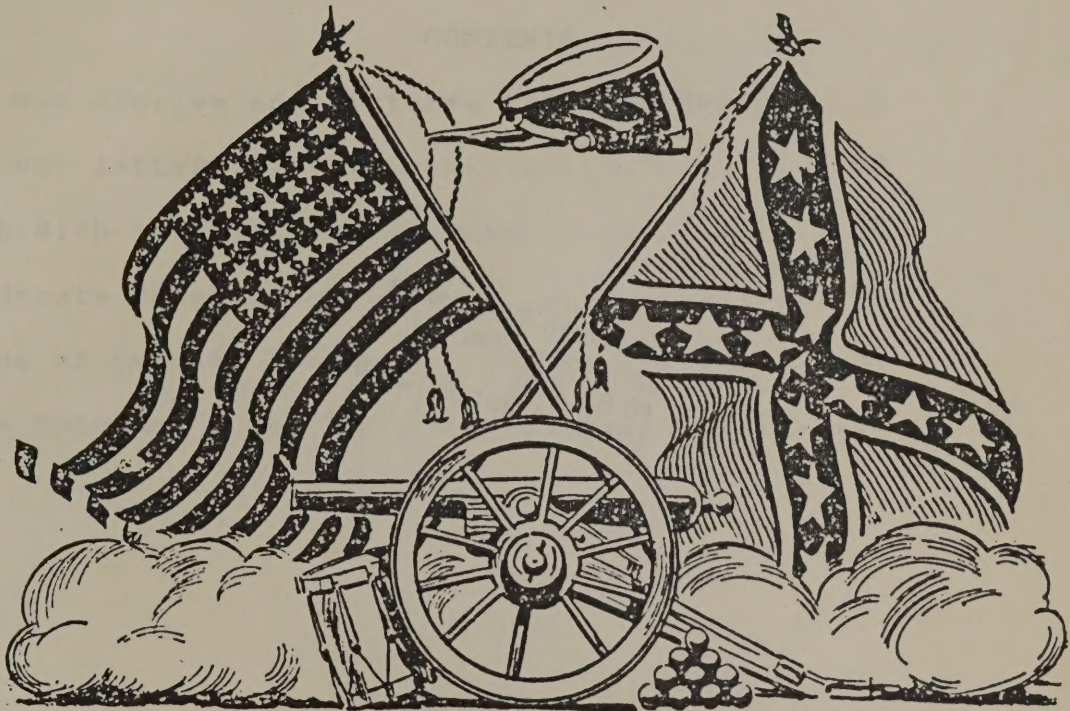


Civil War

MARTINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1961

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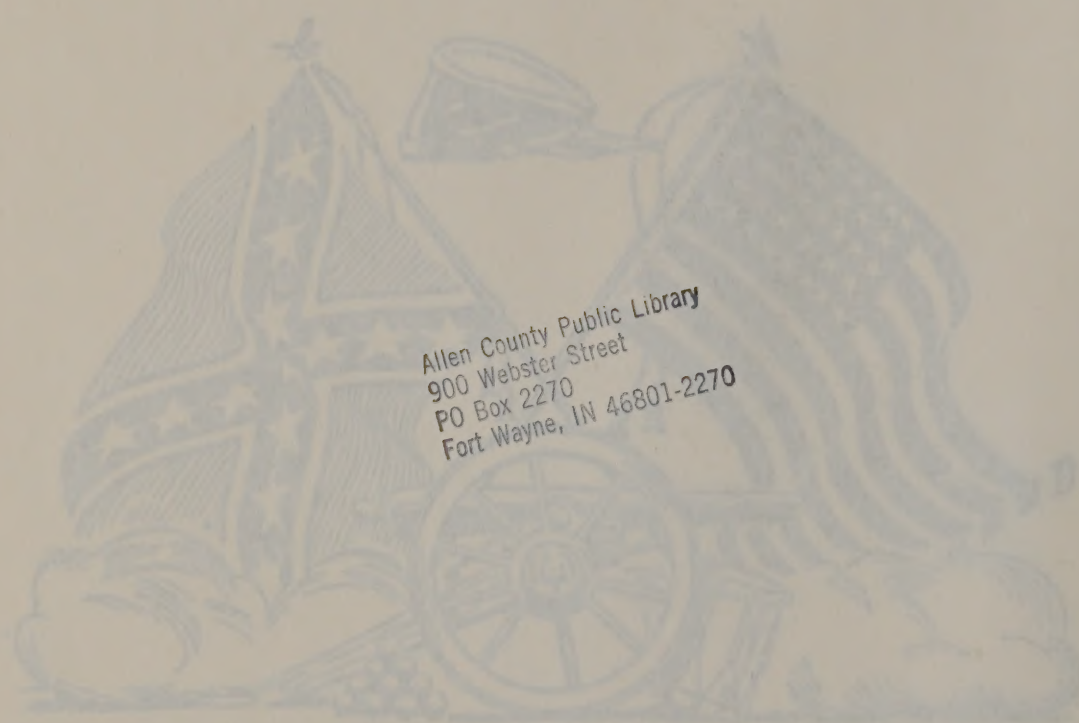
Morrisons Cove Herald



Civil War

MARTINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA. THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1961

Morrisons Cove Herald



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Civil War

PREFACE

This booklet on the CIVIL WAR was written from three original sources
most of the material from the HERALD printed on June 22, 1967.

The information is intended for a number of reasons.

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The papers mentioned are now on hand with the original
and printed by the HERALD office for the project.

Our local history work is in much better shape than it was in our
last.

Happy reading.

June 22, 1967

Address: [illegible]

Phone: [illegible]

Box: [illegible]

City: [illegible]

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PREFACE

This booklet on the CIVIL WAR was formed from three special section inserts of the Morrison Cove HERALD printed on June 29, 1961.

The information is important for a number of reasons:

It shows the students of today the roles played by the Morrisons Cove people in the Civil War and the adventures they had to tell.

With the popularity growing in the study of the Civil War and Societies for Civil War Descendants, this booklet may prove helpful.

Genealogists may find data on their ancestors for their family tree books.

The papers themselves are deteriorating with age and permission was granted by the HERALD office for this project.

Our local history needs to be taught because it is not in our text books.

Happy reading,

James D. Boor

Additional copies available from

James D. Boor
R D 1 - Box 203
New Enterprise PA 16664

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND

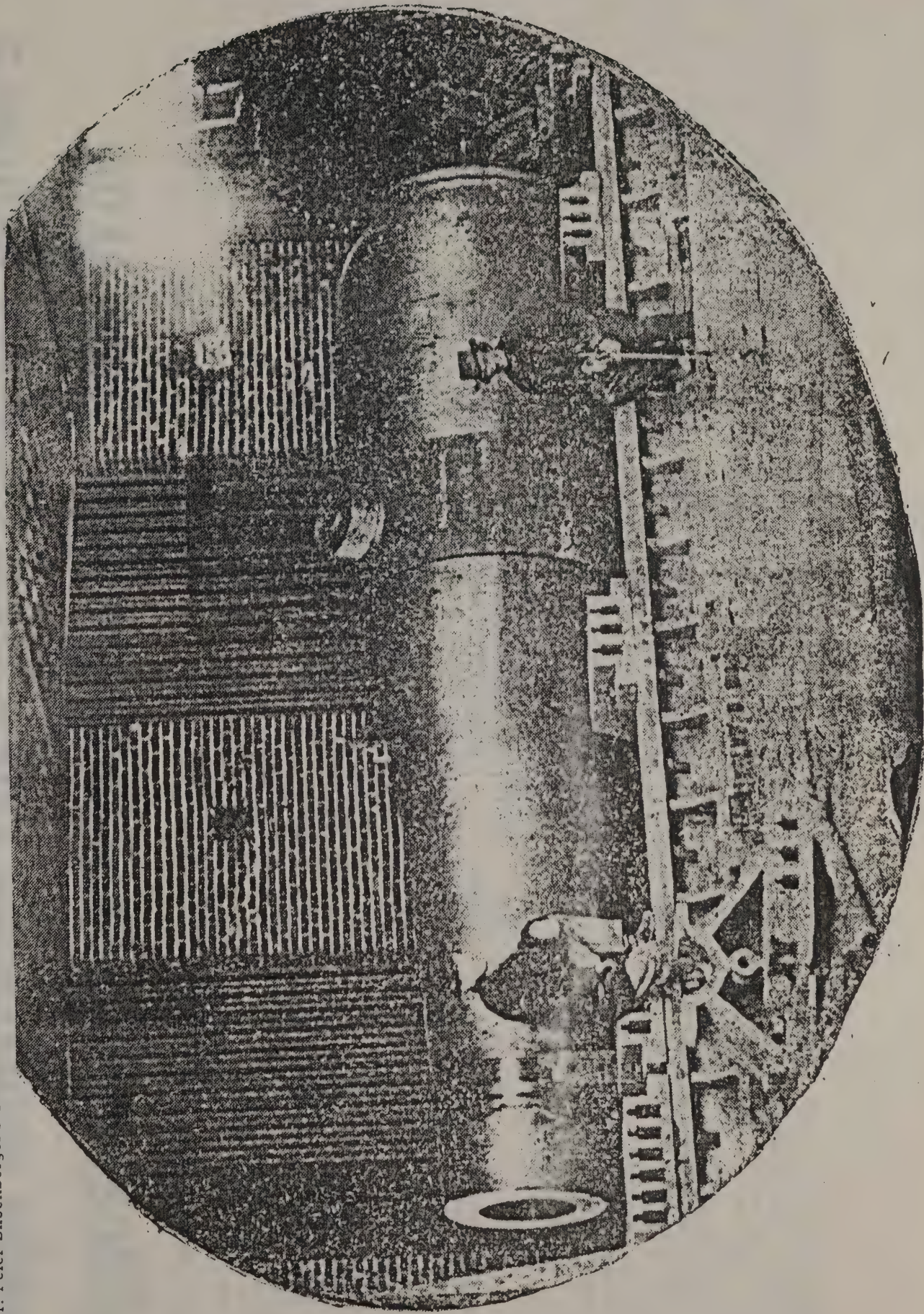
OF TWO

OF TWO

"Rodman Gun," Largest in The World in Its Day, Was Made From Cove Iron

The "Rodman Gun" was the largest in the world at the time of the Civil War. Produced in Pittsburgh, it was made from pig iron from Morrisons Cove. Ore from Dr. Peter Shoenberger's Bloomfield Mines, near Ore Hill, was considered

to be the finest in the United States. Not only was the gun named for Lt. Rodman, who developed the process for manufacturing it, but so was one of Dr. Shoenberger's furnaces and the Cove community which surrounded it.





Tough Morrisons Cove Iron Formed World's Biggest Gun for Union During Civil War

By LOA PACKARD STERN

The young men of Morrisons Cove gave freely of themselves — and their lives — during the Civil War.

But, oddly enough, it was a young lieutenant from Salem, Indiana, who recognized and developed what was the valley's most important contribution to the war effort.

In 1844, Lt. Thomas Jefferson Rodman began experiments on a new method of casting metal to give more strength and resiliency to the barrels of cannons.

During these tests Lt. Rodman was especially impressed with the qualities of iron ore coming from the Bloomfield mines which had long been in production near Ore Hill under Dr. Peter Shoenberger.

In 1860, Lt. Rodman's work was successful and the Rodman-type casting of large guns was adopted for all United States seacoast cannon.

Only a year later, the nation was at war and the Rodman process and the Bloomfield ore became the basis for Northern heavy artillery—an artillery

which is considered one of the main factors of Northern victory.

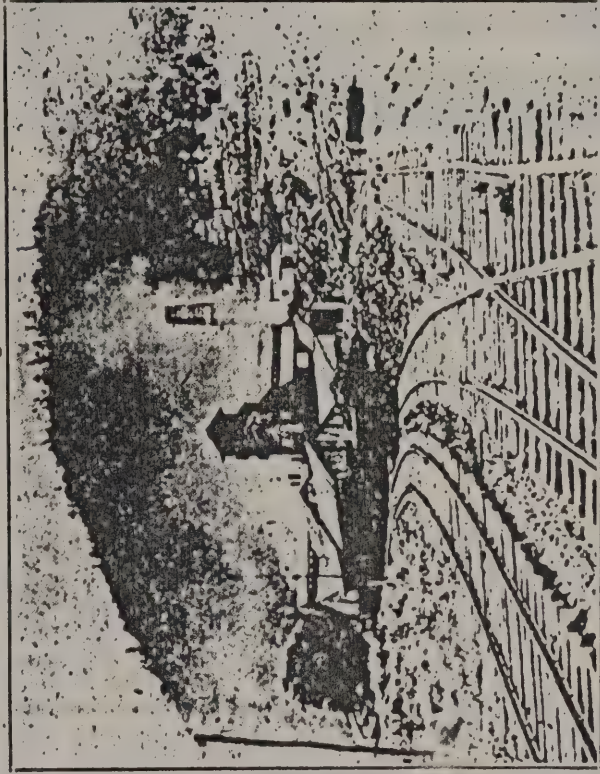
At this time, Bloomfield mines were considered to be the finest iron ore deposit in the United States. The iron was famed for its ductility, its toughness, and its resistance to rust. So vital was it to the Union effort that Lt. Rodman urged the government to take over the mines in order to assure this source of iron for the manufacture of guns.

Undoubtedly, Lt. Rodman visited Morrisons Cove and was acquainted with the Shoenberger family for the Middle Maria furnace in McKee's Gap which rebuilt at about this time was renamed Rodman, evidently in his honor. The name was later adopted by the community near the furnace and has remained until the present time.

The process for which Lt. Rodman became famous was a method of making cannon by casting in iron around a water or air chilled core so that the inside of the barrel cooled first and was compressed by the contraction of the outside metal. The crystallization of the metal was thereby regulated so that

guns made in this manner could stand more internal pressure without breaking. Cannon of the size which used this process were formerly cast of more expensive bronze.

Since this process was not carried on to any extent in Mor-



Cove Pig Iron Built Guns

Pig iron from the Cove's furnaces was important in the Union's war effort. Adjoining the Rodman Furnace near Roaring Spring was Martha Furnace, at McKee, shown above. It was enlarged in 1843 and rebuilt in 1877.

risons Cove, large blocks of iron (called blooms) were shipped from local furnaces to Pittsburgh where the actual guns were made either at the Fort Pitt iron works or at the works of Knapp, Rudd, and Company. The Fort Pitt works alone supplied forces with 1,193 cannon during the War—or nearly 15 per cent of all those produced.

There were many guns manufactured by the Rodman process, including cannon of eight and ten inch bore and a type known as a parrot gun. However, the gun which won lasting fame as "the Rodman Gun" (see accompanying photograph) was a 15-inch caliber smoothbore of the Columbiad type.

This gun was large by any standard, and during the era that it was used, it was considered a giant.

Its fifteen inch bore gave adequate room for a man to climb inside, and, in fact, pictures taken at the time by the omnipresent Matthew Brady, show a man (who was the clown of the regiment, no doubt) inserted grinning into the muzzle, feet

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Rodman Gun--

(Continued from Page One)
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first.

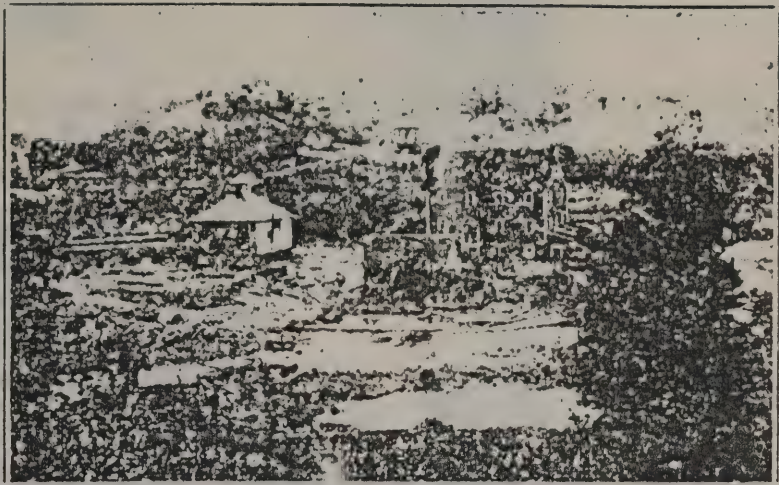
The Rodman gun fired a 320 pound shell a maximum distance

of 5,730 yards and had a total weight of 49,100 pounds. Its

Rodman Gun Fired 8 Times

In 1864, then General Rodman supervised the manufacture of the largest gun ever made by his process at Fort Pitt. This 20 inch caliber cannon was mounted at Fort Hamilton in New York harbor—but because of its size and destructive effect, it was fired only four times during the Civil War. In all cases, the target area was so obliterated that it was impossible to judge its effect on single objects. The gun was again fired in March of 1867 in four test shots. The gun was never fired again but during the eight shots, using powder charge of from 50 to 200 pounds, the monstrous cannon hurled a projectile weighing 1080 pounds over a maximum distance of 8001 yards and sustained a maximum pressure on the bore of 25,000 pounds. In short, this massive product of Morrisons Cove iron was able to heave a half-ton object a distance of over four-and-one-half miles.

of 5,730 yards and had a total weight of 49,100 pounds. Its



Rodman, the Cove community renamed in honor of Lt. Rodman, served the farmers as well as produced pig iron. Above is the mill, built in 1824. Part of the mill dam can now be seen on the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Company's expanding Roaring Spring plant.

length was 15 feet and 10 inches, and since it was roughly pear shaped, its maximum diameter was 48 inches.

It was most often mounted on a center-pintle carriage. In other words, the tracks carrying the carriage were completely circular, and the pivot on which the gun revolves under the center of the carriage. Since the carriage was usually made of heavy oak timbers and the weight of the gun was so great, it could not be easily moved and was used mostly in defense positions such as Battery Rodgers near Alexandria, Virginia (for the protection of Washington, D. C.), Fort Monroe, Virginia, and Port Royal, South Carolina.

Thomas Jackson Rodman was later named Brigadier General for his work with the Rodman process and for his improvements on the propellant quality of black powder. He commanded the Watertown, Conn., arsenal during the Civil War.

The famed Bloomfield Iron was used extensively in industry until the discovery of the Mesabi ranges near Lake Superior. Then Morrisons Cove's iron industry faded into history. The mines closed and the furnaces cooled.

Soon only the bright greens and pleasant fairways of the valley's first golf course will mark a part of the vast complex that was once the Cove's busiest and most vital industry.

Corporal Brown Of Potter Creek Taken Prisoner

Corporal Jacob D. Brown, Co.D., 101 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., of Potter Creek, was captured at the battle of Plymouth, N.C., when the Regiment was surrounded and forced to surrender. He was a prisoner in Andersonville, and was a witness at the trial of Capt. Henry Wirz, notorious Superintendent of the prison. Capt. Wirz was convicted of his crimes and executed.

COVE SOLDIERS STOOD FIRMLY BY WAR DUTIES

Morrisons Cove can be justly proud that there were very few, if any, deserters from the Union Army, either among the enlisted or drafted men of the Cove.



The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
admitted to the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education
since the last meeting of the Board, and the date of their admission.
The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and the date of admission
is given in parentheses.

Name	Date of Admission
Mr. J. H. Smith	(1890)
Mr. W. H. Jones	(1891)
Mr. T. H. Brown	(1892)
Mr. R. H. White	(1893)
Mr. L. H. Green	(1894)
Mr. S. H. Black	(1895)
Mr. M. H. Gray	(1896)
Mr. N. H. Hall	(1897)
Mr. O. H. King	(1898)
Mr. P. H. Lee	(1899)
Mr. Q. H. Clark	(1900)
Mr. U. H. Adams	(1901)
Mr. V. H. Baker	(1902)
Mr. X. H. Carter	(1903)
Mr. Y. H. Evans	(1904)
Mr. Z. H. Foster	(1905)
Mr. A. H. Gibson	(1906)
Mr. B. H. Hill	(1907)
Mr. C. H. Jones	(1908)
Mr. D. H. King	(1909)
Mr. E. H. Lee	(1910)
Mr. F. H. Clark	(1911)
Mr. G. H. Adams	(1912)
Mr. H. H. Baker	(1913)
Mr. I. H. Carter	(1914)
Mr. J. H. Evans	(1915)
Mr. K. H. Foster	(1916)
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Mr. F. H. Foster	(2015)
Mr. G. H. Gibson	(2016)
Mr. H. H. Hill	(2017)
Mr. I. H. Jones	(2018)
Mr. J. H. King	(2019)
Mr. K. H. Lee	(2020)
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Mr. K. H. Clark	(2098)
Mr. L. H. Adams	(2099)
Mr. M. H. Baker	(2100)



COL. JACOB C. HIGGINS

Col. Higgins of Williamsburg Led Fighting 22nd Penna. Cavalrymen

By Milton V. Burgess

Col. Jacob C. Higgins, a native of Williamsburg, was an outstanding soldier in the Mexican and Civil wars.

As a young man, he volunteered for duty in the Mexican war and marched with Gen. Winfield Scott's army from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. At the fighting inside the city gates in the final battle of the campaign he was wounded.

He wrote his own story of the Mexican fighting, a vivid account which was published in serial form in the Herald.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he was at the Portage Iron Works at Duncansville, and promptly answered the first call made for troops by Gov. A. G.

Curtin. He first served as colonel of the First Regiment, Fourth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

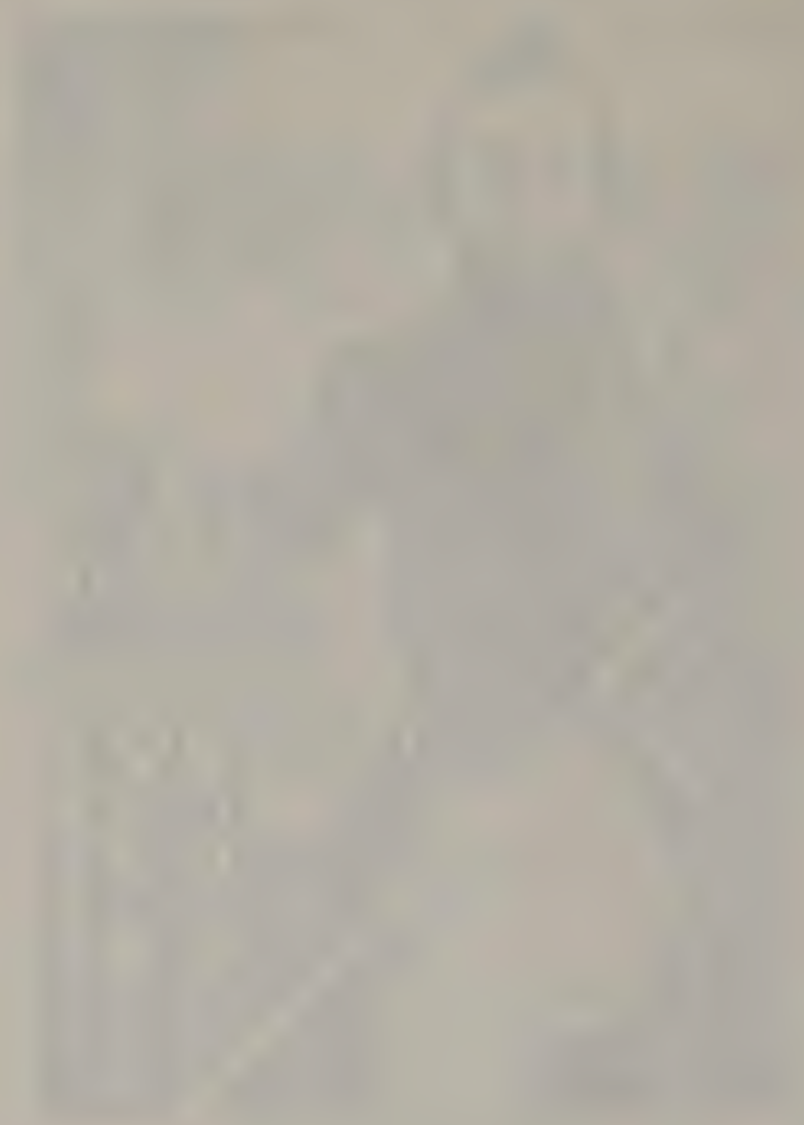
When his term of service expired in May, 1861, he at once recruited Company G, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was commissioned a captain, Aug. 1, 1861. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry that fall, commanding five companies, and led the first charge into Drainesville in the battle of that name.

He resigned in 1862, and helped to recruit the 125th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was commissioned a colonel, Aug. 16, 1862. He fought in the battle of Antietam in which the regiment suffered

severe loss.

At Chancellorsville he was for a time in command of the entire Second Brigade when Gen. T. L. Kane was temporarily disabled.

He was mustered out at Harrisburg when the term of the regiment expired May 18, 1863, but he had scarcely reached home before he received orders from Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch and Gov. Curtin to take command of militia in south-central Pennsylvania to meet the invasion that marked the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign.



THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.
In two Volumes. The first Volume contains the History from the
first Settlement of the City to the Year 1630. The second Volume
contains the History from the Year 1630 to the present Time.
LONDON: Printed by J. B. Smith, in the Strand, 1790.

He was ordered to mobilize to halt the advance of Gen. John D. Imboden, who, after destroying large sections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was moving northward from Hancock, Md.

The official history of the 125th Regiment, P.V., states that Gen. Imboden was under "orders from Gen. Lee to move on Altoona, burn up the shops, tear up the Pennsylvania Railroad and gather supplies."

Moving ahead of Imboden were scattered remnants of Gen. Robert H. Milroy's cavalry, defeated near Winchester. Under Col. Higgins vigorous direction an army of volunteers sprang into being overnight from the forges and farms of Blair and Bedford counties.

These forces fortified the gaps at McKee, Snake Spring Mountain and Loysburg. Later they moved on to Bloody Run, now Everett, where they united with sections of Milroy's Cavalry.

Imboden skirmished with advanced elements of Pennsylvania militia near McConnellsburg, enough to convince him that the countryside was rising in arms. At the same time he received an order from Gen. Lee to come to Gettysburg where the Confederate Army was concentrating.

Col. Higgins's paper, dealing with this phase of the war which threatened invasion of the Cove, were made available to the Herald by a grandson, Fred B. Higgins, borough manager of Martinsburg.

A number of them were reproduced in serial form in the Herald and show the heroism of the "Minute Men of the Cove."

With the retreat of Gen. Lee from Gettysburg, Col. Higgins turned again to recruiting. He organized the five cavalry companies which formed a part of the Twenty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. As a colonel in that regiment, he was engaged in many battles in the Shenandoah Valley and in the mountains of West Virginia.

After the surprise and destruction of the Federal post at New Creek, (Keyser, W.Va.), Col. Higgins was ordered by Gen. Sheridan to assume command there and put the post in fighting condition. He was in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Department of West Virginia, with

three field batteries and about 4,000 troops covering a line from Piedmont, W.Va., to Hancock, Md. He remained at the New Creek headquarters until the close of the war and was mustered out July 21, 1865.

In later years he occupied an important position with the Cambria Iron Company, and died at Johnstown, Pa., June 1, 1893.

He was married to Mary Snively shortly after his return from the Mexican War.

Her home was at Snively's Mill south of Williamsburg on Clover Creek.

They had three sons, George who located in Kansas and California; Daniel who operated the rolling mill at Duncansville and also worked at Rebecca Furnace, and John who continued to live in the Cove area.

In the John Higgins family were Fred, George, Mrs. Arch Lykens, and Mrs. David Steward, all of Martinsburg; Mrs. Frank Keith of Martinsburg RD, and Milton of Roaring Spring. Children of John who have passed away were Jay of Altoona, Mrs. Alice Charles Russell of Cherrytown and Theodore who died in childhood.

Col. Higgins was a self-educated man whose parents died when he was very young. He was born March 7, 1826, and his mother died when he was seven and his father several years later. As an orphan he worked for farmers for his keep, but he managed to pick up the carpenter trade and was engaged in that when the Mexican War broke out.

He learned his soldiering by hard experience and he rose to command by natural ability. His career shows a deep and sustained devotion to his country.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS RUSHED TO WASHINGTON

The first defenders of the National Capitol at Washington after the outbreak of the Civil War were five companies of Pennsylvania militia rushed from Camp Curtin at Harrisburg. These soldiers arrived in Washington April 18, 1861.

GOV. CURTIN PLEDGED SUPPORT FOR UNION

Gov. Andrew Gregg Curtin in his first inaugural address Jan. 15, 1861, at Harrisburg, took a strong stand for preserving the Union. He supported that policy vigorously throughout the Civil War crisis.

Censored!

Soldier's Note Echoes Rumble Of Cannonade

A fragment of a Civil War letter believed to have been written from Virginia by a soldier of the Blair County area shows the type of censorship applied during those times to the mail sent home by the soldiers.

The soldier referred to the exact location of his camp, and all but the first letter of this word is obliterated by pasting a piece of heavy paper over that part of the note.

This interesting bit of Civil War mail is the property of Ira H. Keagy of Altoona. On the back of the sheet of note paper are printed tiny figures of infantry and cavalry, advancing in columns of four along the borders while artillery appears going into action at the bottom of the page.

The sheet of the letter, as it was censored, reads:

"Well at present. I hope these few lines may find you enjoying the same. We are camped now within five miles of R... (censored) ... batteries are shelling them every day they come in their entrenchments..."

The letter is signed by William H. Harker at Camp Nebo, a member of Company E, 8th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers.

Printed on the back of the note between the marching columns on the borders is a patriotic song, complete with music. A portion of the wording of this song follows:

My hand is supported, defending our UNION,

This sweet month of May, eighteen sixty-two.

At Virginia, battling for the freedom

For which fathers bled—and to us made dear.

Youth from Piney Creek Served in Penna. Cavalry

BY MRS J. B. McGARRY

During the Civil War, records show there were many enlistments among young men who, in reality, were just boys because they did not give their correct age. Among them, was my uncle James Loudon who was only 15.

I remember my mother talking about it many times. Evidently he had regrets for when he came home on his first furlough, he asked grandmother to get him out of the Army. I never knew my grandmother for she had died before I was born, but hearing them talk about her, she must have said something like this, "Young man, you got in and now you can stay in".

Uncle Jim was a private in Troop D of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was one of the

captive prisoners who were put in Andersonville Prison. Like many of the other prisoners, he suffered from disease and starvation. Probably his youth helped him to withstand the treatment he received, for he eventually returned to his home and lived to be 84 years of age.

His parents and my grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Loudon of Piney Creek who lived on the farm now owned and occupied by the Walter Bleich family.

He married Gloria Wertz who lived on the adjoining farm, and they raised a family of ten children. One daughter lives in the Williamsburg area, Mrs. Melvin Allison of RD 1, the former Ida Loudon.

A flag flies over his grave in the Fairview Cemetery, Altoona.

Potter Creek Men Served In Union Army

Soldiers of the Civil War from the Potter Creek area, in most instances with rank, organization and burial place, as noted by Harry K. Woodcock, former Waterside resident, follow:

Jacob D. Brown, Cpl. Co. D, 101 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf., Potter Creek. Samuel D. Brown, Pvt. Co. D, 101 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf., Potter Creek. George D. Brown, Pvt. Co. A, 184 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf., Potter Creek.

John D. Brown, Pvt. Co. E, 76 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. In Ohio. Alexander Croft, Sgt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. Philip Croft, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter

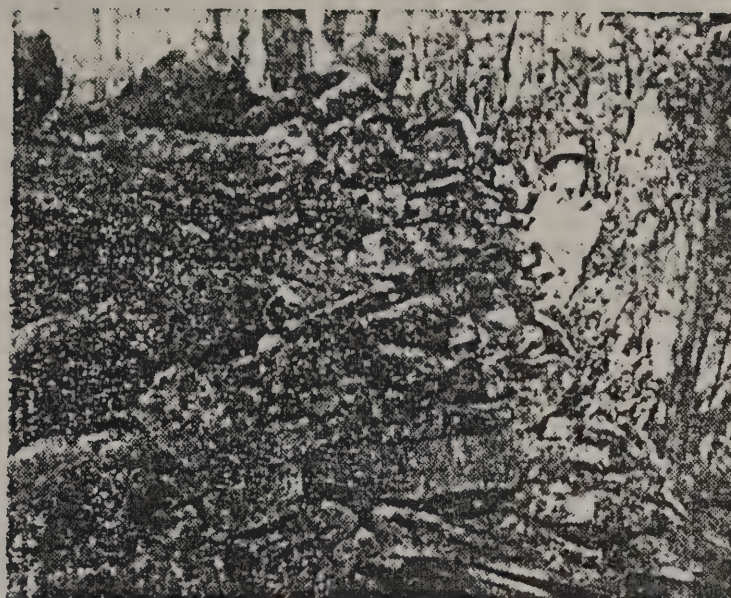
Creek.

George Croft, Pvt. Co. B, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Potter Creek. Jeremiah Croft, Pvt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Holsingers. Moses H. Detwiler, Cpl. Co. E, 104 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Jacob M. Detwiler, Pvt. Co. E, 143 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Holsingers. Elijah T. Ketring, Pvt. Co. I, 194 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Holsingers. Harry C. Mock, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Barleys.

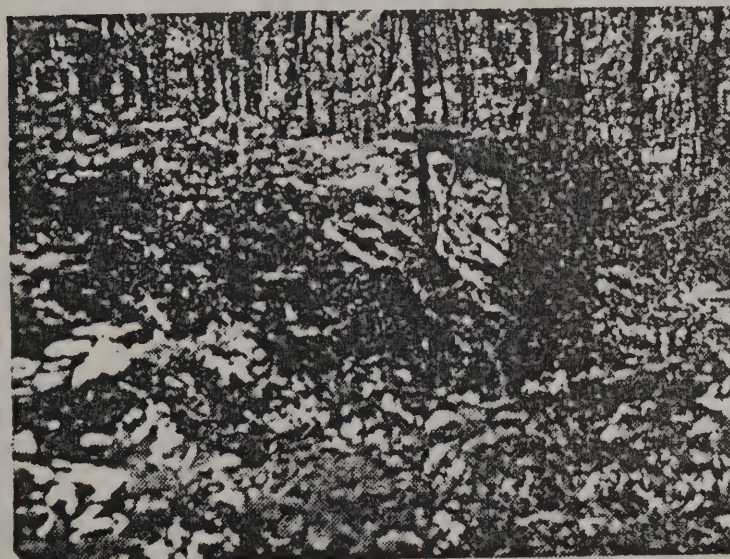
Samuel McDonald, Pvt. Co. D, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. Andrew Niswonger, Pvt. Co. G, 194 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. Samuel Keagy, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek.

Benjamin Over, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. In Oklahoma. John Potter, Far. Co. M, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Potter Creek. Eli E. Rose, Record Unknown, Pa. Vol. Mathias Mock, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.



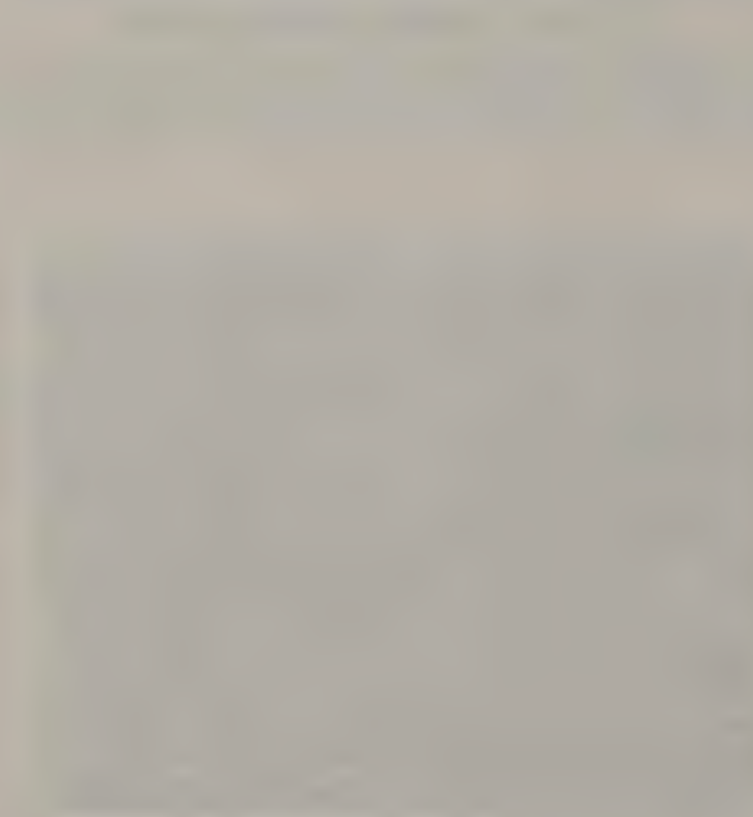
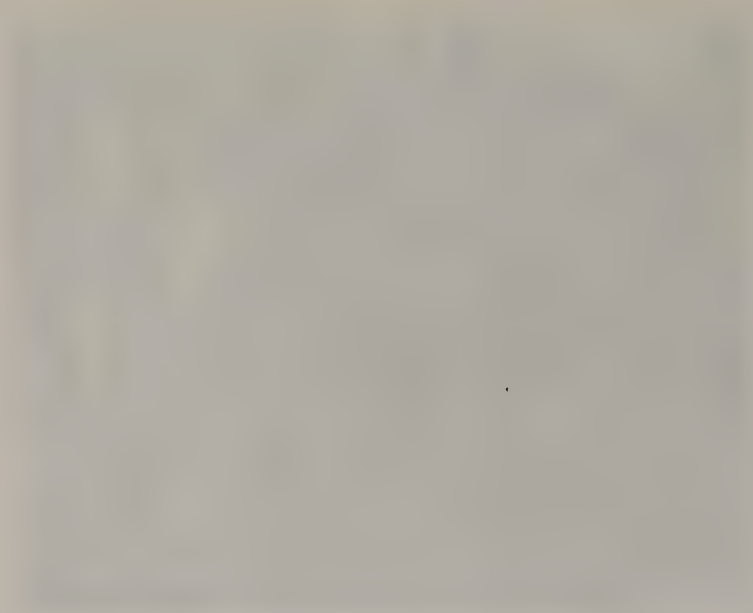
Fort at Snake Spring Gap

Cove militia at the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania in the Gettysburg campaign built this stone fort commanding the Snake Spring Valley Road. Remnants of the old fortification still exist and can be pointed out by Calvin Hetrick, student of Civil War events.



They Shall Not Pass

A line of trenches covering the crest at Snake Spring Gap is clearly visible to this day. Hundreds of citizen soldiers labored in Civil War days to build this protection for the Cove from Confederate raiders under Gen. John D. Imboden who came as far as McConnellsburg.



Faint, illegible text or a small table at the bottom of the page.

Hundreds of Civil War Veterans Buried in Southern Cove

The names of Civil War veterans who rest in cemeteries in the Southern Cove have been compiled by Harry K. Woodcock, former resident of Waterside.

His lists include the Dry Hill, Holsinger, Waterside, Albright, Pote, Barley, Potter Creek, Keagy, Eshelman, New Enterprise, Hickory Bottom, Diehls Cross Roads, Replegle and Byers cemeteries.

The roster of these soldiers follows:

DRY HILL CEMETERY

George L. Baird, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. J. T. Barkley, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Daniel B. Bulger, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Andrew Bulger, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Lafayette Burns, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. James A. Croyle, Pvt. Co. D, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Levi Cramer, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Levi G. Croft, Pvt. Co. C, 11 Rgt. Ohio Vol. Inf.

William Frederick, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Harrison Fetter, Pvt. Co. I, 171 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William R. T. Green, Pvt. Co. E, 195 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William C. Quarry, Pvt. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Austin D. Shoemaker, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Joseph B. Snowden, Pvt. Co. B, 53 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Levi Stephy, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William B. Swartz, Pvt. Co. F, 107 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

William R. Smith, Pvt. Co. F, 32 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William D. Tetwiler, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel B. Teeter, Pvt. Co. D, 99 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Joseph H. Wagner, Pvt. Co. D, 131 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. John R. Watson, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

HOLSINGER CEMETERY

William Baker, Pvt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Franklin S. Baker, Pvt. Co. E, 125 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Philip Bartlebaugh, Pvt. Co. H, 12 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

Jeremiah Croft, Pvt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Moses Dell, Pvt. Co. F, 1 Rgt. Pa. Art. Jacob M. Detwiler, Pvt. Co. E, 143 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Henry Hare, Pvt. Co. K, 210 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Elijah T. Ketring, Pvt. Co. I, 194 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

David W. Madara, Cpt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Denton Mobley, Sgt. Co. K, 18 Rgt. Pa. Cav. J. Morrison, Pvt. Co. D, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William McGregor, Pvt. Co. D, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Michael B. Pote, Cpl. Co. C, 76 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Andrew B. Pote, Pvt. Co. E, 107 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Benj. F. Shoemaker, Sgt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William Stull, Pvt. Co. C, 17 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Franklin S. Smelser, Pvt. Co. H, 16 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

WATERSIDE CEMETERY

William D. Faulkender, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Adam Richter, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Jacob D. Tetwiler, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

ALBRIGHT CEMETERY

Nathaniel Allison, Pvt. Co. K, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. John C. Baker, Sgt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel Barnett, Pvt. Co. I, 149 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Jacob Z. Carson, Pvt. Co. I, 171 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Daniel P. Dick, Pvt. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Michael P. Dick, Pvt. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William H. Hale, Pvt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. William M. Ickes, Pvt. Co. I, 91 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

William H. Ickes, Pvt. Co. G, Ind. Bat. Pa. Mil. John F. McIlhney, Pvt. Co. H, 14 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Pvt. Co. I, 137 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Alfred J. Pollard, Pvt. Co. 18 Rgt. N. Y. Cav. Daniel F. Stoner, Pvt. Co. B, 91 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Jacob M. R. Strayer, Pvt. Co. E, 148 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 53 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. John D. Strayer, Pvt. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Martin Wareham, Pvt. Co. B, 3 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

POTE CEMETERY

David McKee, Pvt. Co. I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Peter Tetwiler, Pvt. Co. C, 53 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

BARLEY CEMETERY

Harry C. Mock, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

POTTER CREEK CEMETERY

Jacob D. Brown, Cpl. Co. D, 101 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel D. Brown, Pvt. Co. D, 101 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. George D. Brown, Pvt. Co. A, 184 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Alexander Croft, Sgt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Philip Croft, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. George Croft, Pvt. Co. B, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Daniel H. Bowman, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. George Bowman, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

John S. Border, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel Keagy, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel McDonald, Pvt. Co. D, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Andrew Niswonger, Pvt. Co. G, 194 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. John Potter, Far. Co. M, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav. James A. Shade, Mus. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Mus. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

KEAGY CEMETERY

Benjamin Cumpson, Pvt. Co. E, 99 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel O. Harris, Pvt. Co. E, 3 Rgt. Pa. Art. William K. Lecone, Pvt. Co. C, 91 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

ESHELMAN CEMETERY

David Bulger, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Jos. C. Snowberger, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. James Straley, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

NEW ENTERPRISE CEMETERY

George Himes, Pvt. Co. G, 186 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. David H. Over, Pvt. Co. D, 99 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. David S. Over, Pvt. Co. A, 184 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

W. H. Stuckey, Pvt. Co. D, 138 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Jos. B. Snowberger, Pvt. Co. I, 171 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

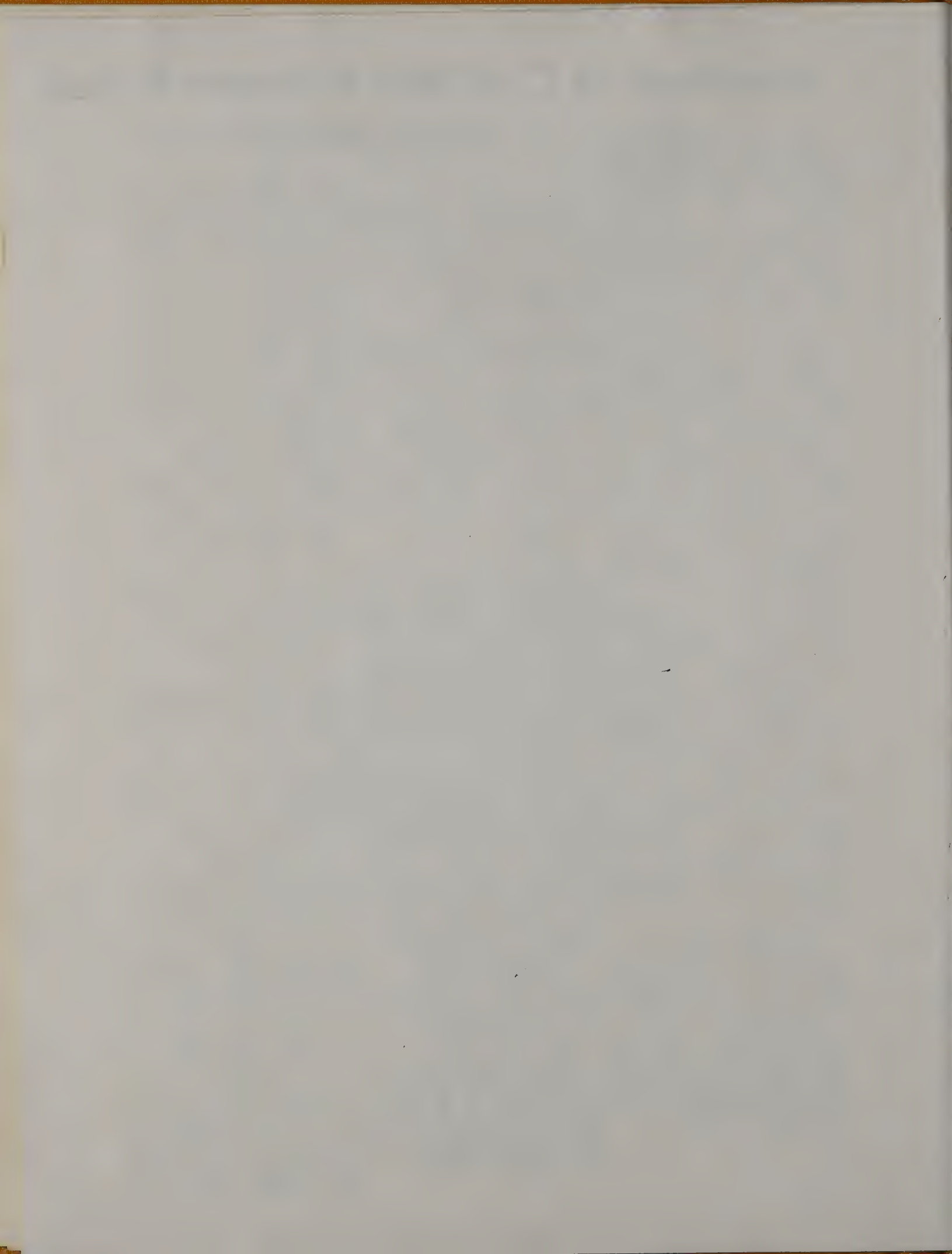
HICKORY BOTTOM CEMETERY

David N. Baker, Pvt. Co. C, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav. David S. Bridenbath, Pvt. Co. F, 99 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. John Grimes, Pvt. Co. I, 14 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Daniel H. Miller, Pvt. Co. I, 171 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Peter Morningstar, Pvt. Co. C, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Samuel Tobia, Sgt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. David R. P. Swaney, Pvt. Co. C, 130 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

DIEHLS CROSS ROADS CEMETERY

Isaac Z. Burket, Pa. Vol. David S. Haffly, Pa. Vol. Charles Helly, Pa. Vol. Jacob Rightenour, Pvt. Co. H, 103 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Daniel D. Snowberger, Pvt. Co. G, 107 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Alexander Weyant, Pvt. Co. A, 188 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.



REPLOGLE CEMETERY

Abraham Fink, Pvt. Co. C, 148 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; David Fletcher, Pvt. Co. K, 211 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John Heater, Pvt. Co. A, 28 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

BYERS CEMETERY

William H. Witters, Pvt. Co. C, 87 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

LOYSBURG CEMETERY

Abner Ackers, Pvt. Co. I, 192 Rgt. Ohio Vol. Inf.; James B. Butts, Mus. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; David T. Barclay, Pvt. Co. D, 79 Rgt. Vol. Inf.; Samuel S. Carpenter, Pvt. Co. B, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

Henry H. Fisher, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Samuel B. Fluke, Mus. Co. 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Benj. F. Jamison, Pvt. Co. I, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; J. Adam Kuchman, Pvt. Co. D, 99 Rgt. Pa. Inf.; Joseph Markey, Pvt. Co. G, 184 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

James D. Noble, Surgeon 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; George I. Walter, Pvt. Co. I, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav.; William H. Shoop, Cpl. Bat. F, 1 Rgt. Pa. Lt. Art.

SALEMVILLE CEMETERY

Daniel B. Berkheimer, Pvt. Co. M, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav.; Daniel Carson, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Israel Friend, Pvt. Co. E, 104 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Nathaniel Stiffler, Pvt. Co. E, 138 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John P. Williams, Pvt. Co. F, 37 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John D. Wolf, Pvt. Co. A, 77 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

BURGER CEMETERY

Joseph S. Burger, Pvt. Co. F, 77 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Charles Gille, Pvt. Co. K, 5 Rgt. Md. Vol. Inf.

KOONTZ CEMETERY

Samuel H. Walters, Pvt. Co. L, 19 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

HETRICK CEMETERY

John Henry, Sgt. Co. B, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

OLD LOYSBURG CEMETERY

Jacob S. Biddle, Pvt. Co. I, 194 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. and Pvt. Co. M, 22 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

BECHTEL FARM - S. WOODBURY TWP.

Levi Berkheimer, Pvt. Co. A, 184 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

KAUFFMAN CEMETERY

Joseph Kauffman, Pvt. Co. B, 192 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; David Kauffman, Pvt. Co. C, 133 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

MENNONITE CEMETERY

John C. Kauffman, Pvt. Co. H, 79 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John L. Metzker, Pvt. Co. H, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

NICODEMUS CEMETERY

Elias S. Burget, Pvt. Co. E, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; James Miller, Pvt. Co. I, 50 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John E. Swartz, 1st Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

BURKET CEMETERY

Adam Burket, Pvt. Co. D, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav. Michael Frederick, Pvt. Co. F, 16 Vet. Res. Corps, Stephen B. Patterson, Cpl. Co. M, 9 Rgt. Pa. Cav.; Gotlob Ribold, Pvt. Co. I, 34 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

SMITH CEMETERY

George W. Ginter, Pvt. Co. E, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

METZKER CEMETERY

George H. Rhodes, Pvt. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Samuel Teeter, Pvt. Co. C, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John Teeter, Pvt. Co. C, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Christopher Emigh, Pvt. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; George C. Emigh, Cpl. Co. C, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Draft Notices Used in Cove During Civil War

The Draft Law was used throughout the nation during the latter part of the Civil War to enroll soldiers for the Union Army and a number were drafted into service from the Cove area.

One of the original draft notices served on a resident of North Woodbury Township, Bedford County, has been preserved, along with an attached form furnishing transportation from Bloody Run (Everett) via Huntingdon and the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chambersburg, Pa.

The notice reads:

"Sir:

"You are hereby notified that you were on the 21st. day of Sept., 1864, legally drafted in the service of the United States for the period of one year, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress 'for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1863, and the act amendatory thereof, approved Feb. 24, 1864, and the act of July 11, 1864. You will therefore report on the 5th Oct., 1864, at the place of rendezvous in Chambersburg, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefore by the Rules and Articles of War."

(Signed) Geo. Eyster,
Capt. and Provost Marshal,
16th Dist. of Penna.

Croft Family Of Potter Creek Gave Two Sons

The Croft family of Potter Creek probably had more members of the family killed in battle than any other family group in the Cove.

Two sons, Philip and George, died or received mortal wounds in battle. Philip was slain in fighting at Winchester and George received his death wound at Antietam.

The story of how the father, Alex Croft, drove in the spring wagon to Virginia and brought back Philip's body for burial at Potter Creek is one of the classics of Cove patriotism. George was sent to his home after he was hit at the battle of Antietam in 1862, but he never made it. He came as far as Bedford where he died.

In the following year, the father and his son-in-law, Samuel Keagy, enlisted. Both survived the conflict. Mr. Keagy was married to Miss Minerva Croft. All the members of this family rest in the Potter Creek Cemetery.

TEACHERS' REGIMENT SUSTAINED BIG LOSSES

The 151st Pennsylvania Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George F. McFarland, included Company D, made up mainly of the instructors and students of the Lost Creek Academy, of McAlisterville, Juniata County, of which Colonel McFarland was principal. For this reason it was called the "School-teachers' Regiment." The material throughout was excellent, many of the men being experienced marksmen. The regiment went into battle with 21 officers and 446 men, and sustained a loss in killed wounded, and missing of 327, or over 75 per cent.

Cove Soldiers Took Part In Many Infantry Battles

By H. K. WOODCOCK

While the Civil War soldiers of Morrisons Cove were scattered in many regiments and organizations, there were some units which were recruited in the Cove and composed almost entirely of residents of this area.

Company C of the 110th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was organized in the summer and autumn of 1861 in the Cove, and the members with few exceptions were from the southern Cove.

On March 23, 1862, they engaged in their first battle at Kernstown, Va., defeating Gen. Stonewall Jackson whose forces were intrenched behind an elevated stone wall, driving them from their entrenchments and off the field.

Co. C lost in this battle 13 killed and 39 wounded. The Regiment fought in all the major battles from that time on to their last battle at Amelia Springs, Va., April 6, 1865. No other Regiment from Pennsylvania could surpass the 110th in number of major battles in which they were engaged.

Co. C of the 53 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., had 26 members from Blair County, most of whom were from the northern end of Morrisons Cove. The Regiment engaged in all the major battles from their first at Seven Pines, Va., June 1, 1862, to their last at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

Co. C of the 133 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., had at least 28 members from Morrisons Cove, 20 of whom were from the Bedford County end of the Cove. The Regiment was in the advance in the charge on Maryes Heights at the Battle of Fredericksburg and their losses were heavy, being 3 commissioned officers killed and 8 wounded, and 17 enlisted men killed and 129 wounded. They were also engaged in the Battle of Chancellorsville where their loss was light.

The 77 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., fought under Gen. U. S. Grant at the Battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, and was the only Pennsylvania Regiment engaged in the battle. Morrisons Cove was well represented in Co. F of this Regiment. The Regiment was with Gen. Wm. T. Sherman in his march through Georgia.

Co. I of the 55 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., was recruited by Capt. David W. Madara of Bloomfield Furnace, and sixty three of its recruits were from Morrisons Cove.

The Regiment was engaged in the major battles of 1864-65 under General Grant. The Regiment led in a number of desperate charges and lost heavily in the fighting around Petersburg, Va., where from May 9 to 16, 1864 it lost 15 commissioned officers and 300 enlisted men.

At Cold Harbor June 3, 1864 the Regiment was in the front line of an all-out assault on the entrenched enemy where the Union suffered 7,000 casualties in 30 minutes. This was Gen. Lee's last major victory.

The Regiment was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox C. H. and was mustered out of the service Aug. 30, 1865, having the longest period of service of any Blair Co. Company.

Co. C of the 3 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., formerly the Wayne Guards of Williamsburg, was commanded by Capt. William L. Neff, and 74 of its 78 members were from Williamsburg and vicinity.

Co. I of the 14 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., formerly the Martinsburg Infantry, was commanded by Capt. Alexander Bobb, and its 90 men were recruited in Morrisons Cove.

Co. E had about 40, and Co. C about 10 members in the 84

Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., mostly from the Blair County end of the Cove. They fought through the Shenandoah Valley, and later under Gen. Grant at Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Petersburg. This Regiment suffered heavy losses.

The 62 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., contained many residents of the Cove, and fought in all the major battles of the Army of the Potomac from their first at Hanover Court House, Va. May 26, 1862, until their last at Petersburg, Va. June 18, 1864.

Co. C of the 76 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., contained many men from Morrisons Cove, and fought in South Carolina in 1862-63 and in Virginia during 1864, until their last major battle at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865.

Co. B. of the 208 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., was recruited at Williamsburg, and was composed mainly of men from the Blair County end of Morrisons Cove.

Co. H of the same Regiment was a Bedford County Company and had 16 men from the southern end of the Cove, mostly from Woodbury and Water-side.

The Regiment left for the front on Sept. 13, 1864, and was engaged in the battles of Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865 and Fort Sedgwick, Va., April 2, 1865.

Co. C of the 205 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., was recruited at Roaring Spring, mainly of men from the central part of the Cove.

Co. A of the same Regiment also had quite a number of Cove men enrolled.

The Regiment moved to the front on Sept. 5, 1864 and was engaged in the battles of Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865 and Fort Sedgwick, Va., April 2, 1865.

The 138 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. was recruited at Bedford and had quite a number of men from the southern end of the Cove.

Lieut. Josiah Baughman of Co. D was killed by a deserter he was attempting to arrest, at Chaneysville, Bedford County Nov. 12, 1862.

Co. B of the 192 Rgt., Pa. Vol. Inf., had quite a number of men enrolled from the central part of the Cove.

Other Infantry Regiments with quite a number of volunteers from Morrisons Cove were: 137th, 184th, 194th, 101st, 104th and the 79th.

Martin Wareham Served as Guard

Martin Wareham of Taylor Township enlisted at Chambersburg, Pa. on February 24, 1865, as a Private in Company B, 3rd Penna. Cavalry. In the summer of 1865 he was transferred to Company H of the same regiment. Owing to his late entrance and cessation of hostilities so soon thereafter he was not called into active duty, but did considerable guard and garrison duty. He was honorably discharged October 31, 1865 at Cumberland, Maryland. Mr. Wareham died in 1912 and is interred in the Albright Cemetery, south of Roaring Spring.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637



1890

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1890

Cove Millers Provided Many Federal Troops With Flour and Blankets During Civil War

BY IRA H. KEAGY

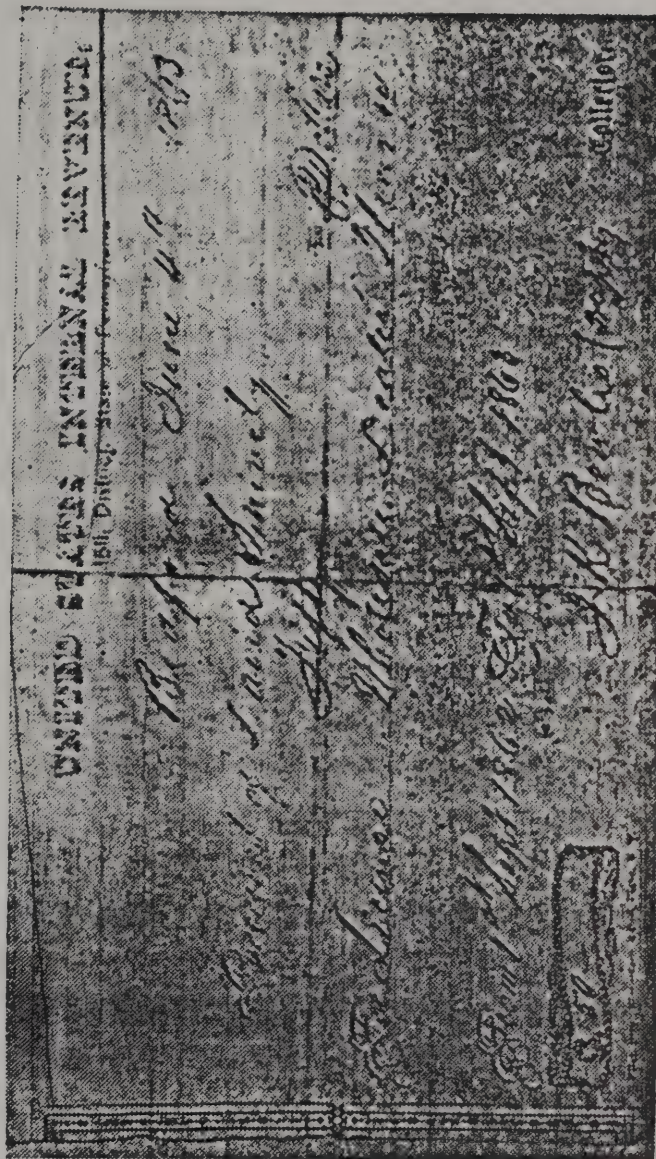
Morrisons Cove contributed heavily in supplies as well as men to the Union cause in the Civil War.

Cove iron mines and furnaces furnished much of the gun metal for the northern armies, and Cove farms and mills produced large quantities of flour and blankets which went to feed and clothe the blue-clad soldiers.

Many hundreds of wooden barrels of flour were hauled by six-horse Conestoga wagons to Baltimore where they were distributed for the use of the Union Army. With the flour also went large shipments of army blankets manufactured at the Keagy Woolen Mill on Potter Creek.

Two weeks were usually required to make the round trip to and from Baltimore with horses and wagon. The load on the return trip consisted of sugar, cloth, cotton goods, boots and shoes for Cove merchants. This trip usually was a profitable one for the suppliers and the wagon men.

The cost of the war brought a heavy burden of taxation, and the mills in the Cove were required to pay substantial license fees to the government.



This wholesale flour dealer's license was issued to David Snively who then operated "Machine Abe" Keagy's flour mill at Keagy's bank, south of Woodbury. The license fee was collected by the U. S. Internal Revenue Department.

The existence of these forges and mills in the Cove explains why the government, both state and national, reacted quickly to organize all possible forces to protect the Cove from invasion at the time of the northward march of Lee's army during the Gettysburg campaign. Even though the state capital at Harrisburg was threatened, state military leaders did allocate guns, ammunition and even several pieces of artillery to the militia who were hurriedly called upon to fortify the mountain gaps and crossings.

Sleepy Village of Spangs Mills Grows Into Busy Town as Civil War Veterans Move In

By GERALD HELSEL

During the Civil War years the village of Roaring Spring was known as "Spang's Mills", the name was given in 1854 for George B. Spang, and his son Job M. Spang, who became financially embarrassed early in 1863. The Spang's owned the "Mill Seat Tract", and they operated a Grist Mill here. The Mill Seat was sold by Samuel McCalmet, High Sheriff of Blair County on March 20, 1863, to Job Mann.

Spang's Mills was a quiet little hamlet during the years of the Civil War. However in the last two years of the war we find the true beginnings of Roaring Spring.

Notwithstanding the rich gifts of nature in bestowing her facilities for manufacturing with a single exception of the mill, that was embraced no attempt was made to turn a town and provide for its maintenance until the Bare family took possession in 1863. At this time the Spang residence and farm buildings, a very ordinary log house, a store building and post office, owned by Nelson Farquar, son-in-law of George B. Spang, and a grist-mill, part of which was built of logs and part was frame, a school house, and the Lutheran church, constituted the village.

In the latter part of 1863, Mr. D. M. Bare and his father purchased the Mill Seat and most of the ground on which Roaring Spring now stands from Job

Mann. This tract was bought for \$17,546, and contained eighty-nine acres and twenty-three perches, according to a survey made by Henry C. Nicodemus on March 3, 1864. From September, 1863, to the first of January, 1864, Mr. D. M. Bare boarded with the Daniel Garber family, and during this time he attended to the business of the mill and looking after the building of his new house.

Sometime in December, 1863, Mr. Bare went to Philadelphia to buy a stock of goods for the new store that was to be opened in Spang's Mills. This store was opened during the last days in December and the helper in the store was Lewis Spiece, who had

been in the nine month's service in the war and had been discharged just previous to his coming to the store. In the following summer of 1864, Lewis Spang decided to recruit a company here of which he was elected captain. This company was further officered by Henry N. Lower as First Lieutenant, and David M. Butler as Second Lieutenant.

The D. M. Bare family moved from Pattonville into their new home at Spang's Mills on or about January 5, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Bare's daughter, Clara, later married to E. G. Bobb, attended school at Spang's Mills in 1864. This school house had benches around the wall for the pupils but no desks. In 1865 this school building burned to the

ground. Sometimes during 1864 the Spang's Mills post office was located in the Upper Maria Store, under the postmaster-ship of Alexander Gwin, book-keeper at the iron works.

In 1865, the last year of the Civil War, the first town plot of fifty lots was laid out by D. M. Bare and Co. About all the families then residents of the hamlet were D. M. Bare and his brother-in-law, John Eby, Daniel Garber, a laborer, Basil J. Daniels, blacksmith, Rev. John A. J. Williams, and George Himes, carpenters, Frederick Glass, miller, Abraham Stiffler, and John B. Sullivan. The only store was owned by the paper mill manufacturing company. Sometime in 1865 George Himes built a hotel here in Spang's Mills and named it the Grant Hotel.

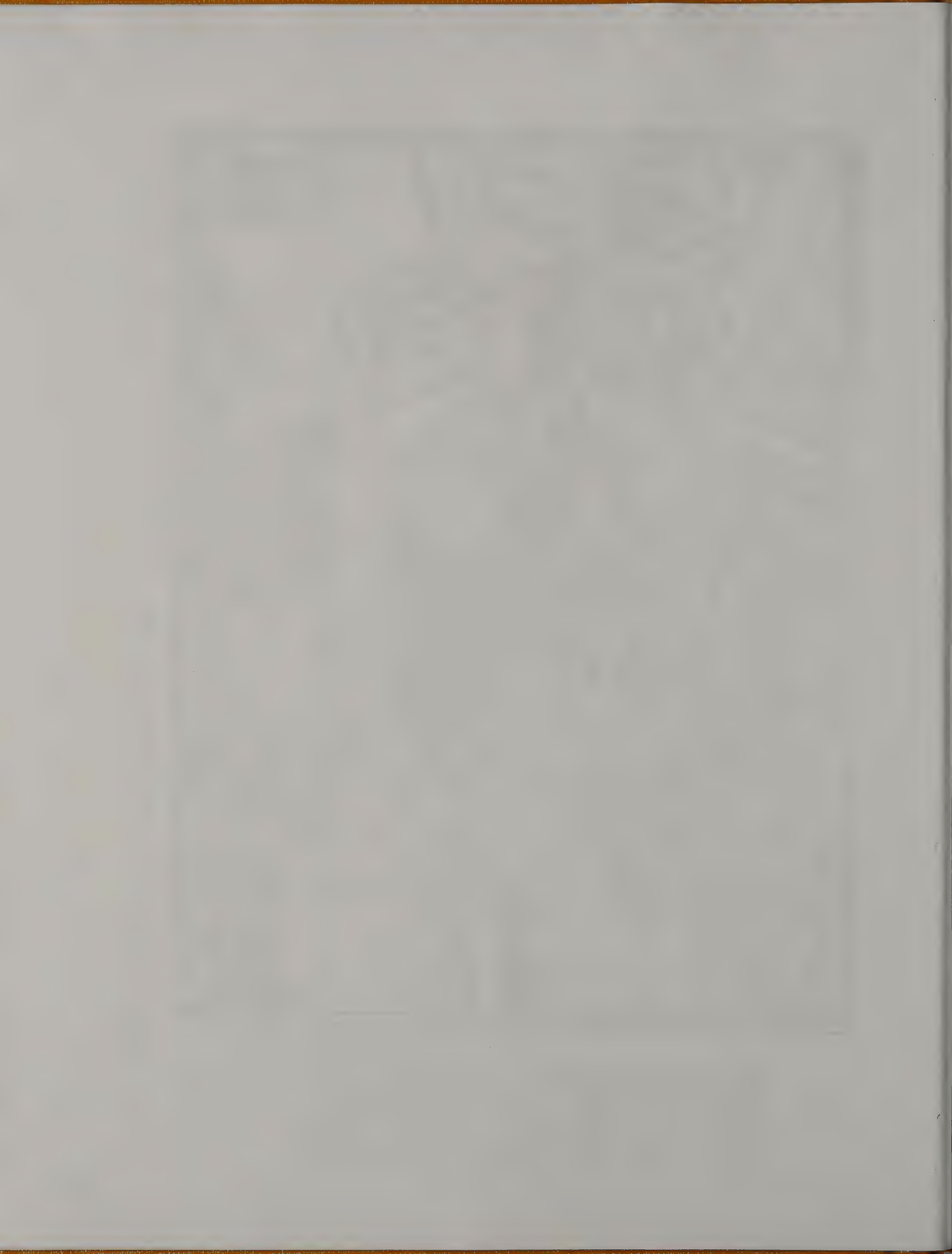
In the summer of 1865, D. M. Bare, John Eby, and John Morrison decided to build a paper mill at Spang's Mills. Work on this mill commenced in the autumn of 1865, with Isaac Bowers later joining this group of men. This new industry attracted many new settlers to the village.

Mr. Collins D. Green of Roaring Springs, who lived to an advanced age told of a visit to Spang's Mills in the summer of 1865. His father had sent him on an errand to the little community. He told of passing the old toll gate house which marked the entrance to the Woodbury Turnpike (now a part of South Main Street). The settlement of Spang's Mills was almost totally

made up of several adjoining farms. He found log and plank foot bridges in what is now the center of town; unpaved roads; a large wall of limestone separating Main and East Main Streets; a hamlet which in no manner resembles the present borough.

During 1864 and 1865 Mr. D. M. Bare also farmed at the small hamlet of Spang's Mills. He did not own a reaper, but they were coming into general use. The price of wheat during the last year of the war ranged from \$2.75 to \$3.00, but people were allowed to eat white bread all during the war. The prices of many articles became greatly inflated and cotton goods were greatly affected.

The outlying districts of Spang's Mills, known as Taylor Township, during the Civil War were a beehive of industry, especially a mile or two north at what we now call Rodman and McKee, then known as Upper and Middle Maria Forges operated by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, which were closed down in 1862. Then during this same year Rodman Furnace No. 1 was built by Richetson, Knapp and Co. on the site of Middle Maria Forge. Captain Rodman was the owner, also the owner of an iron foundry in Pittsburgh. He found that the Bloomfield ore, after a long and complete series of tests was the strongest, and it was used in making heavy ordinances for the United States government. The metal from this furnace sold as high as eighty dollars a ton, while the furnace produced 300 tons of ore weekly. Team-



Death Struck Close to Home In Civil War

In World War I and II, there were many hardships and many heartaches suffered by both the soldiers and their families, but consider the way things were during the Civil War.

As we read and hear about the earlier wars, such as the War between the States, it is difficult to believe that such conditions existed as were experienced by those who were affected.

In the recent wars, when a loved one gave up his life for his country, his body was shipped home accompanied by a military guard and draped in the red, white and blue. In the Civil War, it was so much different!

For example - and it is only one of many - when Andrew Klepser, a young private in Company O of the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry, lost his life at Antietam, his two older brothers, Jerry and Dave, hitched up the spring wagon and drove to the battle field to bring his body home.

The Klepser family lived in Martinsburg and Pvt. Klepser's body was buried in the Spring Hope Cemetery.

Peaceful Village Becomes Center Of Great Battle

Gettysburg, the county-seat, of Adams County is situated about 8 miles from the Mason and Dixon line, the southern boundary of the State.

It was founded in 1780, and named for its founder, James Gettys. At that time the town had a population of about 2,000. What fame Gettysburg enjoyed was due chiefly to its College, then called Pennsylvania, now Gettysburg, and to its Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Little did the quiet inhabitants expect that its peaceful environs — Oak Till, Seminary Ridge, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill, the Round Tops, and Devils Den—would witness the most sanguinary struggle of the Civil War, and that Gettysburg would gain a lasting fame, unequalled by the most noted battlefields of the Old World.

Williamsburg Hotel Keeper Boarded Civil War Soldiers

In this day of high prices, it is interesting to know just what travel and hotel costs were during the Civil War.

Below is a copy of a bill rendered the United States Govern-

ment by George W. Patterson, of Williamsburg, a great-uncle of Mrs. Oakley Havens who furnished this information. The United States, debtor to George W. Patterson.

1861 For Subsisting Men before going to Camp C _____ (not legible)

Corp. Bateman Of Martinsburg Taken Prisoner

Up a muddy lane tramped a lonely soldier on his way to his home in Martinsburg, after serving months and months in the Civil War.

This man was Corporal John M. Bateman. After being a prisoner in Libby Prison where he was a victim of typhoid, dysentery and starvation, he was now coming home.

His family saw this emaciated stranger trudging up the road and wondered who he might be. As he approached the gate, there was one who had no doubt as to his identity - it was the little dog who vigorously wagged his tail and gave him a royal greeting.

Corporal Bateman had two enlistments to his credit. He was a Quartermaster, and later Corporal, in Troop G of the 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

A letter from his daughter, Mrs. Minnie McCullough of Harrisburg, the last surviving member of family, stated: "I do not remember too much about his history in the Civil War for he never seemed willing to talk much about his experiences. He was never wounded but got a bullet through his hat."

He was a school teacher before the war and was a charter member of the Peter Shoeman G.A.R. Post of Martinsburg, and is buried in Spring Hope Cemetery.

Mrs. Charles Patterson of Williamsburg and Judge John G. Klepser of Hollidaysburg are his grandchildren.

Sept. 6 - Subsisting 10 men at Hotel 40c per day for 3 days, \$12.

Sept. 30 - Subsisting 5 men at Hotel 40c per day for 4 days, \$8.

Oct. 1 - Subsisting 6 men at Hotel 2 days 40c per day, \$4.80.

Oct. 2 - Subsisting 9 men at Hotel 1 day 40c per day \$3.60.

Oct. 9 - Transporting 4 men 7 miles by stage 6c per mile, \$1.68.

Oct. 9 - Transporting 2 men from Tyrone to Huntingdon by railroad distance 20 miles at 2 cents per mile, \$.80.

Oct. 11 - Subsisting 2 men at Hotel 40c per day, \$1.80.

Oct. 11 - Transporting 2 men from Tyrone to Huntingdon distance 20 mi., \$.80.

Oct. 14 - Subsisting 9 men at Hotel for 3 days 40c per day, \$10.80.

Oct. 20 - Subsisting 3 men at Hotel for 1 day 40c per day, \$1.20.

Oct. 26 - Subsisting 9 men at Hotel for 3 days 40c per day, \$10.80.

Oct. 30 - Subsisting 10 men at Hotel for 5 days 40c per day, \$20.

Transporting 10 men from Curwinsville to Tyrone by stage distance 36 miles 6c per mile, \$21.60.

Total - \$97.88.

I certify that the above account is correct and just and was necessary for the public service for troops raised for the United States.

(Signed) George W. Patterson

Seven Sons of Cove Pastor Served in War

A prominent name in the Cove area during the Civil War years was Fouse. This family helped uphold the welfare of the community by their industriousness, self-respect, and support of the church. One outstanding member of this family was the Rev. Theobald Fouse, circuit-minister of the Reformed churches in the area. By traveling on horseback, each week he alternated among the churches at Marklesburg, Clover Creek, Hickory Bottom, and Sharpsburg.

Although Rev. Fouse and dedicated his life to the cause of Christianity and the church, he responded to the needs of the country by permitting his seven sons to enlist in the armed services, in spite of the fact that the youngest was only in his teens. The soldier sons were Christian, John, Benjamin, Fred, DeWalt, Reuben, and Samuel.

Following the war, Benjamin, one of the older sons, died at Louisville, Kentucky; suffering from typhoid fever. Reuben died in the attack on Richmond from

the after effects of fever. During the battle of Fair Oaks he waded the Chickahominy River with re-enforcement troops before he was fully recovered from the fever, which resulted in his death. Other members of the family survived, although Fred was wounded during a battle.

Of all the history of Cove residents recorded during the Civil War, few could match the patriotism, loyalty, and courage of Rev. Fouse and his sons. Surely the sacrifice, of the father in giving them to their country is equal to the sacrifice made by the young men themselves.

Cove Men Fought Bravely In Cavalry and Artillery

By H. K. Woodcock

A number of Cove residents rode with the Federal Cavalry in the Civil War, and some served with the Artillery, but the records indicate that there were very few in the Union Navy.

Thirteen Volunteer Cavalry Regiments and the Regular U. S. Cavalry had men from Morrisons Cove, but the number would not have exceeded 125.

The 13 Regiment and the 22 Regiment had the largest number of Cove men, recruited about equally from the Bedford and Blair sections of the Cove.

The 9, 12, and 19 Regiments also each had a number of Cove men, almost entirely from the Blair County section.

The other eight Regiments each had a few members, and the Regular U. S. Cavalry about 12.

Four Volunteer Regiments and the Regular U. S. Artillery had men from Morrisons Cove. The number however, would not have exceeded 35.

The 1 Regiment and the 3 Regiment had the largest number of Cove men.

The 2 Regiment, Knapps Battery and the Regular U. S. Artillery each had a few men.

Central Cove War Heroes Rest in Local Cemeteries

Names of Civil War veterans who rest in some of the smaller cemeteries of the Central Cove, as compiled by Harry K. Woodcock, follow:

ROYER MOUNTAIN CEMETERY

George W. Black, Pvt. Co.E, 45 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; Daniel Deeter, Pvt. Co.F. 143 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; H. B. Duck, Cpl. Co.A, 125 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; Wm. Farn-walt, Cpl. Co.C. 53 Rgt. Pa. Vol.-Inf.

Jacob Getleman, Pvt. Co.E, 104 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; Thomas Gorman, Pvt. Co.E, 84 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; Elijah Gorsuch, Pvt. Co.I, 57 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; Thomas Gunnett, Pvt. Co.F, 77 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; David Hamilton, Pvt. Co.H, 103 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf. Samuel R. Hammill, Pvt. Co.H, 14 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Andrew Harker, Pvt. Co.D, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol.Inf.; Anthony Hershell, Pvt. Co.B, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.;

John A. Horton, Pvt. Co.A, 61 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. John A. Lowe, Pvt. Co.B, 125 Pa. Vol. Inf.

Watson W. McNelly, Pvt. Co.-H, 103 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John Megahan, Pvt. Co.D, 205 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; David P. Noland, Pvt. Co.E, 104 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Adam W. Rhodes, Pvt. Co.G, 1 Rgt. Pa. Cav.; James P. Suter, Pvt. Co.D, 13 Rgt. Pa. Cav.

Francis Treese, Pvt. Co.B, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; William Treese, Pvt. Co.B, 125 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Joseph A. Wagner, Pvt. Co.B, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

RODMAN CEMETERY

Eli G. Chamberlain, Pvt. Co.-K, 208 Rgt. Vol. Inf.; Samuel Dasher, Pvt. Co.C, 76 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Adam C. Defibaugh, Pvt. Co.C, 76 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; John Shaffer, Pvt. Co.G, 12 Rgt. Pa. Cav.; David Smith, Cpl. Co.C, 76 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; William C. Williams, Lieut. Co.I, 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.

Gilliland Saw Action in Many Famous Battles

On August 24, 1861, David R. P. Gilliland of Roaring Spring enlisted from Huntingdon County; as a Private in Company C, 77th Pa. Vol. Inf., and he served in the ranks of Uncle Sam until the close of that memorable conflict. In April, 1862, he was confined in Regimental Hospital, Pittsburg Landing, for three months suffering from typhoid fever.

In July, 1862 he was detailed as a nurse in the hospital at Battle Creek, Tenn. for three months. In October, 1862, he was detailed as Company cook for one year. He was honorably discharged on July 4, 1864 at Whiteside Station, Tenn. The following day he re-enlisted in Company C, 77th Pa. Volunteer Infantry receiving the usual thirty day-furlough.

He was at the front in the following engagements: Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Atlanta Campaign, Chattanooga, Franklin, Nashville, and others. He was honorably discharged on September 18, 1865 at Pittsburg, Penna. Mr. Gilliland died in 1917, and is interred in the Green Lawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

Invasion Jitters Hit Pittsburgh In June of 1863

The invasion of Pennsylvania by Confederate troops in June, 1863, caused home guards to prepare fortifications in many of the southern counties of Pennsylvania.

In the Cove, every mountain gap bristled with guns.

The same sort of activity was happening in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh where thousands of residents erected many miles of trenches on hills commanding the city's iron and steel industry.

Forces defending Johnstown planned to make a stand near Wolfburg now a point on the Lincoln Highway south of that city.

Southern cavalry was active along the entire border and in the Pittsburgh district did reach a point near Morgantown, W. Va., within striking distance of the steel city during the high tide of the Confederate invasion.

Waterside Veterans Listed With Civil War Companies

A list of the Civil War soldiers of Waterside with their rank, organization and place of burial was compiled by Harry K. Woodcock, a former resident of that community. The list follows:

James Dougherty, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Unknown. George Bowman, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. Daniel H. Bowman, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. David E. Ralston, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Chancellorsville.

Wm. H. H. Ralston, Sgt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. In California. Benj. F. Shoemaker, Sgt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Holsinger. Austin Shoemaker,

Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Dry Hill.

Johnathan A. Sutton, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Rose Hill. John S. Border, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. Wm. D. Tetwiler, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Dry Hill. Jacob D. Tetwiler, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Waterside. David Price, Cpl. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Bedford.

George Price, Pvt. Co. D, 99 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Fairview. Benj. Cumpson, Pvt. Co. E, 99 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Keagy. Dr. James D. Noble, Surgeon 55 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Loysburg.

Wm. D. Faulkender, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Waterside. Adam Richter, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Waterside. James A. Shade, Musician Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Potter Creek. Wm. Frederick, Pvt. Co. H, 208 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Dry Hill.

Samuel O. Harris, Pvt. Co. E, 3 Pa. Artillery Keagy. Joseph Snowden, Pvt. Co. B, 53 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Dry Hill. John W. Swartz, Pvt. Co. I, 194 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Fairview. Joseph Smith, Pvt. Co. D, 101 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf. Unknown.

David E. Ralston, George Bowman, James Dougherty, Killed in Battle. Daniel H. Bowman, Died of Wounds.

PENNSYLVANIAN LED ARMY AT GETTYSBURG

Major - General Meade, an outstanding commander during the Civil War, assumed command of the Potomac Army in 1864 and continued in this military title until his death, November 6, 1872. Gen. Meade was a Pennsylvanian.

UNION SIGNAL CORPS USED LITTLE ROUND UP

The signal station on Little Round Top is the only one on the Gettysburg battlefield that has been permanently marked. A bronze plate, attached to the side of the large boulder where the station was located, was placed there by the survivors.

Samuel B. Fluke Served in Civil War Campaign

The photographic collection of Samuel B. Fluke, pioneer photographer of Woodbury, provided many of the Civil War photographs for the Herald's special edition.

Mr. Fluke was a man of many attainments. In addition this work as a photographer, he was also a civil engineer, a school teacher and a jeweler.

He also served in the Civil War, entering the Union Army August 8, 1864, as a chief musician in Company C, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. L. D. Spiece and Col. Matthews. His unit was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

He took part in the battle of Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, and in the last battle before Petersburg, Va., on April 2, 1865. He received his honorable discharge from the Army, June 2, 1865.

A number of Mr. Fluke's war time pictures were copied from official government photos later in his Woodbury studio, as he was not equipped with camera and materials during his war service.

50 Civil War Veterans Organized Post Of Grand Army Of The Republic in 1867

By GERALD H. HELSEL.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized by the Union Soldiers of Roaring Spring and vicinity, during the summer of 1867, and mustered on the 24th of September, 1867, as the General John Sedgwick Post.

This post was named in honor of the memory of Major General John Sedgwick, a native of the state of Connecticut, who commanded troops during the Civil War and was killed in action on the 9th of May, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania, Virginia.

The General John Sedgwick Post was disbanded September 30, 1881, and re-organized on November 17, 1881, as the Lt. H. N. Lower Post No. 82, and its rolls contained the names of 50 members during the year 1882.

The names of the charter members were as follows: William Hite, James W. Hayes, George W. Lingenfelter, Martin Lingenfelter, David B. Carpenter, George W. Hoover, John W. Daugherty, David R. P. Gilliland, Benjamin F. Shoemaker, George Hainsey, Daniel Lear, George Neff, William L. Snyder, and John A. J. Williams.

The officers elected to serve during the year 1882 were as follows: Commander, William Hite; Senior Vice-Commander, John W. Young; Junior Vice-Commander, David B. Carpenter; Quartermaster, Charles W.

son; Chaplain, John A. J. Williams; Officer of the Day, Benjamin F. Shoemaker; Officer of the Guard, George W. Hoover; Sergeant Major, John W. Daugherty; Quartermaster Sergeant, James W. Hayes.

Post No. 82 was named in honor of the memory of Henry N. Lower who was born in 1841, on the Lower homestead, Taylor Township, near Roaring Spring. He served as a Private in Company I, 137th Pennsylvania Infantry, enlisting on the 20th of August, 1862, and honorably discharged on the 1st of June, 1863, and later commissioned a First Lieutenant in Company C, 205th Pennsylvania Infantry.

Eighty-four members of Company C, were recruited during August, 1864, by Lt. Henry N. Lower, Capt. Louis D. Spiece, and Lt. David M. Butler, at Roaring Spring. However, at that time the town was known as Spang's Mills, and on the muster rolls for Company C, 205th, it was designated as Spring Mills.

The Lt. H. N. Lower Post met every Friday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall, and remained active until the time it was disbanded in 1927.

Among the records that this Post kept was a descriptive book, with contained a complete record of members including their military organization, dates of enlistment and discharge, when mustered as a member of the Post, date of muster out or death, and often showed the place of burial.

These books are a valuable record of the Post and should be preserved. A descriptive certificate showing the battles, enlistments, and discharges was presented to each individual member of Post No. 82 on April 15, 1905.

When this Post was disbanded in 1927, its records were surrendered to the Department Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, room 340, City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. Later the descriptive book was deposited in the State Library Building at Harrisburg.

A letter was written recently by the writer to the State Library at Harrisburg inquiring about the records of Post No. 82. According to a reply from the reference assistant at the library on April 13, 1961, all Civil War records were transferred to Indiantown Gap.

A letter was sent on April 16, 1961 to the Adjutant General's Office at Indiantown Gap requesting the whereabouts of the above mentioned records. A reply was made on April 28, 1961 stating that the G.A.R. records of Pennsylvania Posts were sent to Harrisburg, and are maintained by Henry Howard Eddy, State Archivist, Educational Building, Harrisburg. However Mr. Eddy advised the Deputy Adjutant General at Indiantown Gap that there wasn't any record of G.A.R. Post No. 82 on file.

Then a letter was sent to G.A.R. Headquarters in Philadelphia on May 1. A reply to

this letter was made from the Home for Veterans of the G.A.R. and Wives, Sixty-fifth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, 39, Pa. of which Mrs. Grace E. Pike, 512 Penn St., Chester, Pa. is President.

She stated that they did not have any records of the Grand Army of the Republic. However, she referred the writer to inquire from O. G. McPherson, Dept. Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, RD 1, Gettysburg, Pa. as to where these valuable records might be located. At the present time an answer has not been received from Mr. McPherson.

It may be of interest to those seeking information concerning any Civil War Veteran of Pennsylvania can be found in "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers 1861-1865", by Samuel P. Bates.

This history is found in the Pennsylvania Room of the Alleghena Public Library. You may also write to: Department of Military Affairs, Adjutant General's Office, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Annville, RD 2, Penna. All service records are furnished by this Department free of charge.



This picture of the Lt. Henry N. Lower Post, G.A.R. No. 82, of Roaring Spring, was taken before 1896, at the entrance to the Park Hotel, which later became the Nason Hospital. Front Row, left to right: Levi M. Lynn, Thomas Stevens, David Gilliland, Charles W. Zook, John B. Garber, Christian F. Hainley, John C. Baker, William L. Snyder, Mr. Sullivan. Second Row, left to right: William M. Ickes, Mr. Zimmerman, Jacob Ridenour, Henry Thom-

as, John B. Butler, Walter B. Donnelly, Unidentified, David Barclay. Third Row, left to right: Joseph Price, George W. Zeth, William Hatfield, Jacob L. Horton, William Leer, John Bush, James C. Carey, William H. Shoop, James W. Hayes. Fourth Row, left to right: Hotel owner, and the boy is Amos Bush, son of John Bush. The photograph and identification was provided by Mrs. Eleanor Brown of Roaring Spring, daughter of Charles W. Zook, shown on the picture.



On June 1, 1901, the thinning ranks of the Lt. Henry N. Lower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, were grouped for a photograph on the steps of the Nason Hospital at Roaring Spring. They are: first row, left to right: John Hainsey, William L. Snyder, Jacob Ridenour, Charles W. Zook, Charles Smaltz, John J. Garber, James W. Hayes. Second row, Thomas Stevens, Benjamin J. Shoemaker, David Barclay, Henry Thomas, Uniden-

tified, Erastus King.

Third row, Daniel P. Dick, J. Levi Roush, John B. Butler, William Leer, John Stephens, Josiah M. Hite.

This photograph was lent by Lewis F. Garber, son of John J., above, to Gerald Helsel for publication in the Herald. The building shown will soon be gone, as the property has been sold to the Garver Memorial YM-YWCA and the building is to be removed.





The final group picture of members of Lt. Henry N. Lower Post, G.A.R. of Roaring Spring was taken in front of the Roaring Spring Bank in 1917. It was the custom of members of the post to carry flowers in the "Decoration Day" parade, to place them on graves of departed comrades.

Members were: Front row, left to right: Jacob

Ridenour, John J. Garber, David B. Carpenter, Martin Wareham.

Second row, William L. Snyder, Thomas Bookhammer, David Shoeman, David Gilliland.

Top row, John B. Butler, William Heuston, William Leer, Charles W. Zook. This photograph was supplied by Lewis F. Garber of Roaring Spring, son of John J. Garber, shown above.

Ober Family Tells Story Of Local "Revere"

The invasion alarm that swept the Cove late in June of 1863 has been handed down by word of mouth in the Ober family, some of whose descendants still reside near New Enterprise.

David H. Ober of New Enterprise served in the Civil War although he was not within the draft age. He volunteered as a substitute for a man with a large family and was called to the service. He fought in the battles around Richmond, Va.

Surviving members of Mr. Ober's family are Mrs. Blanche Strayer of Johnstown, Mrs. Ross T. Snider of New Enterprise and Hazel Ober of Elmhurst, Ill.

The members of this family recall their mother telling of a Cove "Paul Revere" galloping past their home at 4 a.m. and calling out that the Confederates were coming over Snake Spring Valley Mountain.

The family tried to awaken the old Irish farm helper but he refused to be aroused and declared: "I'll wait 'til they shoot."

Since the rumor was false, he enjoyed his sleep without further interruption.

Lincoln Speech On Washington Lost For Years

In a 1932 edition of a paper contributed through the courtesy of Mrs. Martha Detwiler of Martinsburg, was found an article concerning Abraham Lincoln's Springfield Address.

This speech was delivered on the 110th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. According to the article, the words uttered by Lincoln, perhaps as eloquent as his world-famous Gettysburg address, were lost for three-quarters of a century.

They had been hidden in the pages of a country newspaper in the files of the congressional library at Washington, D.C., and were brought to light a score of years ago and given to the world. The speech was as follows:

"This is the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Washington. We are met to celebrate this day. Washington is the mightiest name on earth-long since the mightiest in the cause of civil liberty, still mightiest in

normal reformation. On that name an eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

HORSES CARRIED MAIL TO REBECCA FURNACE

During the Civil War the arrival of the daily mail, brought to Rebecca Furnace either by back or horseback from Martinsburg, was the high light of the days events.

SHOP SUPERINTENDENT ORGANIZED REGIMENT

Lt. Col. Jacob Szink, head of the Pennsylvania Railroad shops, organized a regiment of railroad workers which moved to Bloody Run (Everett) by way of St. Clairsville and Bedford during the invasion scare which brought out the Cove militia in June, 1863. Many of these men afterwards joined regular army units and fought throughout the war.

Cove Held Its Breath And Listened as Guns Roared at Gettysburg

By J. B. MYERS

What I am trying to record is the memory of what I heard from time to time from those who lived in and through the Civil War at Woodbury and here on Plum Creek.

There is no one to go to now to refresh this knowledge which has grown rather hazy in the intervening years. But with what I have with a little imagination perhaps I can assemble something for the Cove's 100th anniversary of a great war.

When Lee got to Gettysburg with 75,000 troops, the flower of the South, and circumstances decided Gettysburg the decisive battleground, he was, as the crow flies, less than 100 miles from Woodbury. Today, if we were threatened with such an army, what would be our reaction? The most of the able-bodied men and boys of the Cove were in the war, and some of them faced Lee at Gettysburg.

In 1861, one hundred years ago, Morrisons Cove was a backwoods valley, but, rich in virgin resources and hardy vigorous people. Horsepower, was the sole means of transportation, and the "grapevine", of communication. My mother could remember when Roaring Spring consisted of several log houses and a log grist mill. The short cuts of Roaring Spring were cow paths and horse trails through the woods. The main roads were alternate dust and mud and snow, and more snow in season.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, the chief assets of the Cove were agriculture, manufacture of iron and its physically fit men and women. These assets would become increasingly vital to a nation at war with itself. So the Cove, backwoodsy as it was, responded to its country's call for men, iron, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and grain.

When we go into the records we uncover that Blair County furnished 4000 men to the war and the most of them were

volunteers. Of this number, between four and five hundred forfeited their lives; while others forfeited health, suffered wounds, lost arms and legs.

I have no record of the number of soldiers the Bedford County and Blair County portions of the Cove furnished. But we can remember hearing that toward the close of the war its available manpower was in the war and only boys coming to sixteen and seventeen were available.

It finally became necessary to pass the first national conscriptional act March 3, 1863, which called for the enrollment of all citizens and aliens who had declared intentions to become citizens between 20 and 45 years of age. There were no exemptions from this draft except that a draftee could hire a substitute, if he could find one, and if so, be free of further draft.

The year 1865 brought the Civil War to a close. At Waterside, Bedford County end of the Cove, a young man was engaged in farming and other business activities, and this young man got the idea that here in Taylor Township, where the great spring poured forth its volume of water with its attending roar that could be heard for quite a distance, would be an ideal location to start some kind of manufacturing business. This eventually resolved itself into the manufacture of paper, and with that man, D. M. Bare, Roaring Spring began.

In 1871 the PRR began building a line road from Altoona and Hollidaysburg to Henrietta and opened for traffic May 6, 1872. With this achievement Morrisons Cove began reciprocal trading through its backwoods to a growing nation beyond.

Now returning to the Cove's affinity with the Civil War that split families, sections and states and finally resolved into a line of demarcation of war between what become known as the North and the South, the North was fortunate to have Abraham Lincoln to head its destiny and the South Robert E. Lee to head its armies.

No epoch of this war was so contingent and apprehensive to the Cove as the unparalleled battle of Gettysburg. History has given it the fifteenth place among decisive battles of the world.

This article, first of all, is being written of and for the Cove, but to make something out of it I cannot confine it exclusively to the Cove. General Lee staged several sham invasions of the North to relieve pressure on Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

But beginning in 1863 Lee had many reasons and inducements for making a real invasion of the North. I cannot go into these reasons here except that Lee knew with spring and favorable weather the Union army of the Potomac would be on hand for its annual drive at Richmond. Meanwhile Lee and Jackson were quietly planning and preparing for adventure in the North.

As anticipated the Union forces under Burnside were before Fredricksburg and in battle there were soundly defeated. Burnside was relieved from command and replaced by Hooker. Hooker met Lee at Chancellorsville. Lee with half the force of Hooker defeated Hooker conclusively, clearing the way for invasion by way of the Shenandoah Valley. Hooker had but one alternative to retreat as rapidly as possible for the protection of Washington.

Now this is why I left the Cove and came down here to Virginia to speak of Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson (the Civil War's praying general), for had Jackson been with Lee at Gettysburg it could have been Jackson with his 20,000 command in Lee's army, that had never known defeat, that would have swept through Morrisons Cove and on to Altoona and the capture of the PRR.

But Jackson was not with Lee on this triumphal march North as every school boy and girl know.

I quote from Barnes's School History dated May 3, 1863: "In this battle (Chancellorsville) the South was called to mourn the death of Stonewall Jackson, whose magic name was worth to its cause more than an army. In the evening after his successful onslaught upon the flank of the union line, while riding back to camp

Guns Roared---

(Continued from page two)

army was defeated. The decision was Lee's to leisurely turn home to Richmond. Had Jackson, been with Lee's invasion and head-on battle as Gettysburg it could have been disastrous to the Union cause. Lee was the great wartime strategist, but Jackson, the great undefeated fighter, and was as Lee knew and honestly admitted, "his right arm."

Henry Burket, my mother's uncle and Cove volunteer who served from the beginning of the war to its close in the army of the Potomac, years later, said this to me: "We would be fighting our way closer and closer to Richmond when a morning would dawn (coffee to me) and we would hear firing and increasing firing on our rear, and up and down the line; the word: 'It's that damn Jackson.'"

July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, were truly apprehensive days for Morrisons Cove. July 3 (Saturday) was the crucial day of battle which opened at dawn and continued with increasing fury into late afternoon.

Normal life and activity were at a standstill.

At Woodbury the folks were getting this July 3, battle second-hand by lying on the ground and pressing their ears to the earth. Through this radio medium the very earth increasingly trembled, rocked, exploded and resounded as day advanced, finally lulling with Pickett's disastrous charge on the Union line on Cemetery Ridge.

And the sun went down and darkness covered this awful carnage to reappear Sunday morning with mercy and the necessity to bury the dead, ease the dying and succor the wounded. A war-torn nation anxiously awaited the lists of dead and wounded.

PROF. DAVIS VERIFIED COVE IRON IMPORTANCE

Professor Tarring S. Davis is the authority for the statement that during the Civil War iron pigs made at Rodman were shipped to Pittsburgh to be used in the manufacture of the famous Rodman gun, one of the highest type guns known at that period.

In 1861 cider was \$2.50 a barrel; whisky, \$100 a gallon, apples 45c a bushel, seed wheat \$1.12½ and a yoke of oxen was purchased for \$100.

Fightin' Andy Baker Lived To Describe Andersonville

By Mrs. Martha M. Detwiler

Fightin' Andy Baker proved worthy of his name. As a family the Bakers at Bakers Summit were known as fighters. They would fight to show physical prowess, or fight to get the best in an argument. It wasn't good to tangle with them in any case.

Andrew Baker was my great-uncle on my father's side, the late Andrew B. Miller of Curryville. Many times the experiences of Uncle Andy for whom my father was named, were discussed at the dinner table.

Andrew Baker was a volunteer in the Civil War. During the fighting, he was taken prisoner by the Confederate forces and sent to Andersonville Prison.

This southern prison was situated in Sumpter County, Ga., about 65 miles from Macon and 50 miles from the Alabama state line. It consisted of 12 or 15 acres of ground enclosed by a high stockade of hewed pine logs closely guarded by numerous sentinels who stood in elevated boxes overlooking the camp.

In the center was a swamp of about four acres. This was used as a sink for excretions.

Along the edge of the swamp from one side of the camp to the other ran a little shallow brook, three or four feet wide, and this furnished all the water for the prison.

As Andrew Baker entered this place he saw before him 10 or 12 dead soldiers at the gate. Inside he saw soldiers that had once been stalwart men, now nothing more than walking skeletons covered with filth and lice.

All around the inside of the stockade and about a rod from it was a slender railing. The least trespass over or under this meant instant death from the sentinel who welcomed an opportunity to shoot one of the Yankees.

As Andrew Baker watched them carry out many bodies on stretchers each day, he resolved to live in spite of them. Early each morning he went to the shallow brook and bathed and washed his prison clothing. He believed that cleanliness would ward off disease.

There were 15,000 men in companies of 90 each in the stockade without shelter of any kind from the scorching sun and the driving rain. Diseases multiplied. Insects and lice pestered them until they looked like patients with measles.

The rations consisted of 1 cup of corn meal, 2 ounces bacon, 3 tablespoons of rice and ½ teaspoonful of salt for 24 hours. They dug roots out of the ground for fuel.

The place of burial was about half mile from the prison. They dug a trench that would hold 125 bodies. They placed them close together and covered them up. They put the identification numbers on pieces of wood at the head of each body.

In that way 13,000 prisoners were buried without coffin or winding sheet.

Andrew Baker did what he could by keeping his tattered prison clothing clean but they had no vegetables and he developed scurvy. His gums decayed and all his teeth dropped out.

On one occasion he got no rations so he caught a toad, butchered it with a penknife and ate it piece by piece. That toad saved him from starvation.

After six months they received the welcome news they were going home.

Thus the fighting Andrew Baker. A mere shadow of the man who marched so proudly away to serve his country returned to the Cove to relate the story of his experiences in Andersonville Prison.

Many Civil War Veterans Aided D. M. Bare In Developing Roaring Spring Community

BY GERALD HELSEL

D. M. Bare, founder of Roaring Spring, set about immediately to make many changes in the little village during the latter part of the year 1865.

He had already built the first paper mill, and this new industry attracted many settlers to the village. As the village grew it attracted many Civil War Veterans who were seeking jobs and other vocational opportunities. The excellent farming ground surrounding Roaring Spring, in Taylor Township caused some of the veterans to take up farming.

Charles W. Zook was one of Roaring Spring's best known citizens. He came to the town in 1882 where he served as postmaster from 1883 to 1885 under his first appointment. In 1899 he was again appointed postmaster and filled the post with distinction until 1913.

During his life in the borough he served as a member of the board of education and for sometime served as secretary of the body. He also served two terms as tax collector, and was always greatly interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community.

He was an enthusiastic baseball fan and followed the local team on their regular schedule at the local field. He served as commander of the G.A.R. Post 82 of Roaring Spring. He also served as quartermaster and was for a time adjutant of the post in 1882. Mr. Zook also maintained a watch and jewelry repair business as an occupation.

John J. Garber was one of the most prominent figures in the annals of the industrial history of Roaring Spring. In a quiet and unassuming manner, Mr. Garber did his part in promoting the interest and shaping the destiny of the town in which he lived.

After he was discharged from the army Mr. Garber returned to Roaring Spring and started to work for D. M. Bare as a teamster, driving over the Allegheny Mountain selling flour and feed, and buying groceries to be delivered on the return trip to his employer, Mr. Bare. Mr. Garber was a foreman at the paper mill for many years.

George Sauers was one of the more prominent early citizens of Roaring Spring. He was born in Germany in 1837. Mr. Sauers came to America in 1856 and enlisted in the Civil War as a Private of Co. B, 99th Pa. Inf. He was mustered in February 25, 1865 and mustered out on July 1, 1865.

He came to Roaring Spring in 1872 and was afterwards known as one of Roaring Spring's most skillful and reliable butchers for a period of nine years. He was a charter member of the IOOF. He served the borough in a highly satisfactory manner as street commissioner for many years. He died in 1903, and he is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

John W. Blake was one of Roaring Spring's first blacksmiths. In 1886 he built a combined wagon and blacksmith shop in Roaring Spring, adjoining the site of the first book factory erected during the same year. On September 9, 1887, his wagon shop together with the book factory burned to the ground.

Mr. Blake enlisted on February 22, 1864, in the 152nd Pa. Volunteers Infantry, but was transferred to the Third Heavy Artillery, Battery F, under Captain John A. Blake. He was stationed at Fort Monroe, where he saw very little active service.

He was however at the siege of Fort Fisher and at the battle of City Point, Maryland. Before the close of the war he was assigned to duty on the Freedman's Bureau at Williamsburg, Virginia, and was not discharged from the army until Nov. 9, 1865.

Mr. Blake entered the army at the age of 15, died March 5, 1936. He is interred in Rose Hill Cemetery at Altoona, Pa. He held membership in the Lt. H. N. Lower Post 82 at Roaring Spring.

John W. Blake served as First Lieutenant in Co. F, 3rd Pa. Artillery and while stationed at Fort Monroe he had the distinction of shaking hands with President Abraham Lincoln, and honor and privilege that he prided and related with pleasure throughout his life, as a resident in Morrison's Cove. Mr. Blake was also a resident

of Martinsburg and Altoona during his lifetime.

John H. Stephens was prominent in educational circles, not only in Roaring Spring, but throughout Blair County following the close of the Civil War. After his discharge from the service, Professor Stephens taught school in Taylor Township until 1876, when he was elected county superintendent, which position he held for three successive terms.

At the expiration of the third term he purchased a farm, located south of Roaring Spring and occupied the house in which he died on April 10, 1915.

He was an elder of the Reformed Church and was usually the church representative at the Junata Classis and the General Synod. He was the first local person to endorse the ministers' retirement fund and was the first to contribute to that cause. Mr. Stephens was a member and a secretary of the board of trustees of the Nason Hospital. He also served as a school director in Taylor Township.

Erastus B. King came to Roaring Spring in 1862. He was enrolled as a draftee, and was mustered into the service as a Private in Co. E, 148th Pa. Regiment at Sunbury, Pa. on Aug. 30, 1863. He was transferred to Co. E, 53rd Pa. Regiment on June 1, 1865, and was mustered out of the service on June 30, 1865.

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Mr. King was wounded at Poe River on May 10, 1864, and from that time until the time of his death suffered as a result of an unextracted bullet being in his thigh. He saw service at Strasburg, Armenia Ford, and in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Mr. King was a tailor by occupation and as such ranked among the best in this section of the state. He continued working at this trade until he was compelled to retire because of his enfeebled condition. He died in 1910 and he is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

Rev. John A. J. Williams was one of the few men who figured more prominently in the early history of Roaring Spring. Mr. Williams was a carpenter by trade. During the Civil War he served three years as a Private in Co. C, 67th Pa. Infantry. He was honorably discharged and came to Roaring Spring from Wilmore.

As a carpenter, Mr. Williams possessed unusual skill and constructed many buildings which are to be seen in Roaring Spring today, among which is the Mennonite Church (formerly the Methodist Church), and a number of dwellings on the right side of East Main Street, between Spang and Poplar Sts.

In 1866 Rev. Williams joined the Methodist Society at Maria Forges. Services of this society were held in a school house erected in 1830 at Rodman by Dr. Peter Shoenberger. Through his efforts a "revival" was had, which resulted in the conversion of about 100 souls. A new church was at once projected and located at Roaring Spring. This building was dedicated in the Fall of 1867. Rev. Williams died in 1909 and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

Josiah M. Hite came to Roaring Spring in 1867, after serving in the Civil War. He founded the business, which is at the present time known as Hite's Furniture Store, conducted by one of his grandsons, Alvin Hite.

When Josiah Hite came to Roaring Spring he erected a small work shop and began the construction of bureaus, sinks, cupboards, tables, chairs, rockers, beds, doughtreys, coffins, and many other articles. The business grew and Mr. Hite employed additional help and in 1880 he built the first store-room, which has been enlarged from time to time, as the business prospered.

He was always active in the civic affairs of his town, and was a member of the first borough council, the first meeting being held in the office of his business establishment, Mar. 1, 1888.

Benjamin J. Shoemaker came to Taylor Township in 1871, and in 1899 settled on a farm near Ore Hill. It was here that Mr. Shoemaker devoted considerable time to stock interests, growing a fine grade of cattle

and also horses.

In August, 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War, entering Co. C, 110th Pa. Vol. Inf., which became a part of the Army of the Potomac, and remained a brave, willing, efficient soldier and brought credit on the Federal blue on many a battlefield before he received his final and honorable discharge, on July 3, 1865.

The battle of Winchester, Va. in March, 1862, was the first of a long series of important engagements in which he took part which included: Fort Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

At the time of the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox, his command was not far distant from the famous meeting place of Generals Grant and Lee. He was promoted to the rank of Second Sergeant of his Company as a reward of faithful service.

He was a valued member of the Lt. H. N. Lower G.A.R. Post 82 at Roaring Spring and served as Vice Commander. Mr. Shoemaker died in 1929 and is interred in the Holsinger Cemetery at Baker's Summit.

Alfred J. Pollard took part in the Civil War, enlisting in May, 1862, taking part in several major skirmishes. In 1865 he was honorably discharged at Fort Worth, Texas. He worked at the local paper mill, and served on the Borough council. Pollard enlisted as a Private in the 18th New York Cavalry. He died in 1910 and is interred in the Albright Cemetery south of Roaring Spring.

WAR DREW NEIGHBORS IN CLOSER CONTACT

Because of the mutual distress imposed by the Civil War, neighborhood folks enjoyed a closer intimacy than today. They helped one another in their work, their friendliness and good will turning the toil into frolic.



SGT. S. B. SCHWARTZ

Swartz Family Of Woodbury Active in War

Sgt. Samuel B. Schwartz of Woodbury served with company C, 110th Pennsylvania Infantry, in the Civil War.

A brother and father in Woodbury spelled their names Swartz but Samuel's name appears on the army record as shown above. However there is no question about the identity as the picture was furnished from the family records by a grand niece, Mrs. Fern Kauffman of Roaring R. D.

Samuel B. Schwartz entered the army a mere boy as may be noted in his picture. He began his duties Oct. 24, 1861, and was promoted to quartermaster's sergeant, June 1, 1865, near the end of the war.

His father, William Swartz, also of Woodbury began service as a private in Company F, 107th Pennsylvania Infantry on March 8, 1862, and was wounded at Bull Run, Va., 28, 1862. He was discharged on a surgeon's certificate, Dec. 10, 1862.

John Swartz, a brother of Samuel, served with the 30th regiment, U.S.C.T., first as a sergeant and later as second lieutenant.

Livestock Taken to Mountains, Valuables Buried as Panic Gripped Southern Cove

BY CALVIN HETRICK

In the days of early June, 1863, shadows of the Civil War were drifting across the southern Cove area. My grandfather, David Hetrick, was nearly sixty years of age, and my father, John, was a lad of eleven, one too old for war service, the other too young. But they were not unaware of the terrible conflict raging in the South.

If for no other reason, it was brought to mind each Sunday morning when they hitched up their horses in the spring wagon and drove the two and one-half miles to services at the Pattonville (Loysburg) German Reformed Church. A short distance south of the village they were halted by a sentry who demanded they give the counter sign before they were permitted to proceed.

As the month of June ran inevitably toward that fateful July of 1863, tension in the Cove became intensified and was fed by wild rumors, so that by the latter days of June many gave way to panic and led their horses and cattle to the mountains and buried or otherwise hid their money and other valuables. And now the militia had begun to fortify the Loysburg Gap and construct earthworks on top of the mountain separating the Cove from Snake Spring Valley.

One can imagine the effect such exciting events had upon a young lad of eleven such as my father. He never forgot those thrilling days and often recounted them to me, an eager listener.

And then came July 1, 1863 and the opening battle of the Gettysburg campaign. Rumors flew thick and fast, many wild and fantastic. The militia behind the barricades on top of the Snake Spring mountain were alert and ready for the invasion that never came. July 2nd came and went increasing the dreadful tension. One must remember that at the time there was no means of reliable communication. So rumor ruled.

Then that fateful day, July 3rd, 1863, arrived. The extremely hot weather reacted to increase the tension of already strained nerves, but the people of the Cove could only wait and hope and pray. About two o'clock came the terrific cannonade that preceded Pickett's immortal charge. Terrible concussions rocked the very earth.

And then a remarkable phenomenon occurred. As related by my father the sound of the cannons at Gettysburg was plainly heard here in the southern Cove at least seventy miles distant while at Chambersburg only thirty miles away the cannonade was heard only indistinctly if at all.

In this connection, Jacob Hoke's book, "The Great Invasion," contains a number of statements by reliable witnesses in counties west of the Cove who heard the thuds of cannon during the great battle.

I should like to quote from a letter received from a Rev. L. W. Stahle: "At the time of the war I resided in Madison, Westmoreland Co., Pa. . . I was in

a field near the village helping to harvest, and while thus engaged, one of our number after raking enough wheat to make a sheaf, laid the handle of his rake against his head while he bound the wheat thus raked together, when, to his astonishment he heard distinctly the roar of the cannon. I then too tried it and the sounds were very distinct. We heard at intervals throughout the three days of battle, a strange roaring, but it was only by the use of the rake handle that we could hear what it was."

Another story my father often related typifies the superstitious nature of the Pennsylvania Dutch. Father said that on the night of July 3rd, the sky was lit by a strange reddish glow and the imaginative thought they could plainly see clashing armies outlined above the horizon. The extremely dense black powder smoke had evidently drifted westward and its intertwining wisps gave the illusion of armed conflict in the sky.

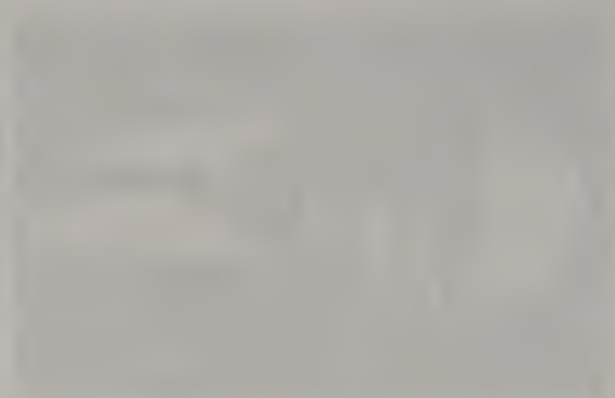
MY RECOLLECTIONS OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS

The veteran who lived nearest my home was Samuel Walter. In the Koontz Cemetery there is a modest marker inscribed "Samuel H. Walter, Co. C 19th Regt. P. V." with his age at his death in 1909. "Sam-of



CALVIN HETRICK
Southern Cove Historian

my" Walter, as he was commonly known, was a woodsman most of his life and was respected by everyone. He was a member of Sherman's army, having enlisted at the age of 18. I well recall his account of how while foraging in a Georgia watermelon patch, he and his comrades were fired upon by the irate Reb who owned the melons. "I tell you we got out of that in a hurry," Sam chuckled. Like most men of his day he wore a beard which was red and he had a temper to match.



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Another veteran who comes to mind was Joseph Markey of Loysburg, and he was also bearded. He ran a tavern in Loysburg. My Dad often told me of Joe's sly attempts to get him intoxicated when he went into the Markey tavern.

Father made it an invariable rule to take but one drink even though the proprietor always encouraged him to imbibe more freely hoping to get him "plastered" and have a little fun at his expense. In Pennsylvania Dutch Joe would implore, "Trenk, John, escusht dich nix." (Drink, John, it won't cost you anything).

I well recall two other veterans who lived in Loysburg. Jacob S. Biddle and Henry H. Fisher. Hen Fisher always smoked an evil smelling pipe which he named "Jersey Lightning." The tobacco with which he stoked his pipe was well spiked with a particularly obnoxious herb known as Jimson weed, a most foul smelling mixture that was supposed to alleviate the old man's asthma. Whatever effect it may have had upon the old man's affliction, the fumes made life miserable for those around him.

One day as I recall, this pair of old vets sat dozing in their favorite chairs in Joe Bayer's general store. As the old boys were snoozing away a local young man much given to loud talking entered the store and roused the couple from their siesta, making some uncomplimentary remarks as he left the room.

Soon Henry and Jacob had gone back to snoozing as is the custom of old folks. But suddenly Mr. Fisher raised his chin from his chest and called out loudly, "Jake." Mr. Biddle, mildly startled came fully awake. "Why, what is it Henry?" he queried. "Jake, do you want to make some money." "How is that Henry," asked Jake. Came the answer: "Buy young H— for what he's worth and sell him for what he thinks he's worth!" I have always thought this little incident amusing.

I almost forgot to mention one veteran who lies buried in the Hetrick cemetery on my farm. His headstone records simply: "John Henry, Co. B, 22nd. Cav. Died Aug. 9, 1898." John Henry Sr. came to America from Alsace in 1830. He married Nancy Hetrick, a first cousin of my father, and from my grandfather, Henry Hetrick, purchased a tract of land, built a house and cleared enough for a small farm.

He planted a vineyard, raised small fruit and sold wine. He was also a skilled weaver of coverlets and one of these, much worn, is in my possession. In 1863 he volunteered for service in the Union cause and was enrolled in Co. B, 22nd Cavalry, Quartermaster Division. Upon his discharge he returned to his mountain home.

Later he moved to Loysburg and his son John Jr. took over the farm. He held several public offices including that of constable. Aug. 9, 1898, while serving as toll gate keeper at the Bedford Narrows, he was struck by a train and killed. I was eight years old at the time and well remember the funeral. His grandson, Dr. Tobias F. Henry, of Juniata College, Huntingdon, is well known in the Cove.

I recall John Henry, Sr. as a short, peppery man with a hair trigger temper. His broken English was a source of amusement to the smart aleck young men, now all dead, who came from Loysburg out along the mountain to obtain a supply of his wine by flattery if possible, or that failing, by purchase.

There was a story told that Mr. Henry once attended a Republican rally at Bedford where the liquid refreshment was rather on the intoxicating order and flowed freely. The old veteran imbibed a little too generously of the potent stuff. He became riled because he felt that not enough food was coming his way. Rising a little unsteadily to his feet he shouted, "D—n it, hand me up some of dat darry. Do you want me to starf!"

James Beaver Butts was another veteran I remember although I was just a boy when he died. "Beaver" Butts as everyone called him was the grandfather of James E. Butts, presently serving as Superintendent of Blair County Schools. He was a shoemaker in Loysburg for many years and had his shop in the building that became the Loysburg telephone exchange.

In military service during the Civil War he played the fife in a fife and drum corps. He was also the leader in the Loysburg Brass Band in which, according to Rev. C. W. Karns, A. B. Biddle played a cornet, D. B. Snyder, the cymbals and a drum, and George Karns the brass horn.

Even after the lapse of about 65 years I can recall one very exciting Fourth of July. My father took me along to Loysburg to see a patriotic observance of Independence Day. The weather was unusually hot even for a July day. Ominous black clouds hung in the western sky. The band was drawn up in front of Joe Markey's hotel. Nearly every player had a fierce looking mustache, particularly Geo. Karns, the village undertaker. His instrument, a brass horn of highly polished brass, fascinated me. Suddenly, while my attention was distracted, the assembled band let loose a blast that almost lifted me off my feet. I was never more terrified momentarily than I was then that band let out with a patriotic selection.

James Beaver Butts was a quite popular man. A shoemaker for many years, he served as County Commissioner of Bedford County, and for a long time as Justice of the Peace in South Woodbury Township in spite of the fact that he was a Democrat and the township was overwhelmingly Republican.

MANY FIGHTING UNITS ORGANIZED IN STATE

The state adjutant general's report of 1865 discloses that Pennsylvania (apart from the 25,000 militia of September, 1862) supplied 248 regiments, of which 128 were enlisted for three years, 18 for one year, 33 for nine months, 3 for six months, 59 for three months, one hundred days, or ninety days, and 7 for the "emergency" of 1863 during the Confederate invasion. Of these regiments, 218 were infantry, 25 were cavalry, and 5 were artillery.

SOUTHERN CAMP MARKED NEAR McCONNELLSBURG

The last camp of Confederate soldiers north of the Mason-Dixon line was located just south of McConnellsburg, Pa. This was a portion of the force that burned Chambersburg, July 30, 1864. There is a marker at the site.

Four GAR Posts Once Flourished In Cove District

Four Grand Army of the Republic posts were formed in Morrisons Cove between the years 1867 and 1888.

The first was the Gen. John Sedgwick Post of Roaring Spring, organized in 1867. This Post was disbanded on Sept. 30, 1881 and re-organized Nov. 17, 1881 as the Lieut. H. N. Lower Post 82.

The second was the James D. Noble Post 451, of Woodbury, organized about 1883.

The third was the Lieut. Robert M. Johnson Post 474 of Williamsburg, organized about 1885.

The fourth was the Peter Shoeman Post 574 of Martinsburg, organized May 1, 1888.

All these posts at one time had large memberships, with the members active in Memorial Day exercises and patriotic occasions, but time took its toll; and one by one the veteran answered the last roll call, until gradually the Posts were forced to disband. The last to surrender its charter and disband was the Lieut. H. N. Lower Post 82 of Roaring Spring.

The Grand Army now is but a memory, but to those who can yet recall the "Boys in Blue", a memory that will never die.

Gov. Curtin Used Power to Support State's Soldiers

Pennsylvania during the momentous war years had been fortunate in having Andrew Gregg Curtin as its governor.

Wholeheartedly devoted to the Union, he worked unceasingly for victory and marshaled the people and resources of Pennsylvania to that end. He merited his popular designation as the "Soldier's Friend", a title in which he took great pride.

He set up in Washington a military agency of the state to represent the individual Pennsylvania soldiers in their dealings with the federal government, an arrangement which was of immense benefit to the soldiers and one which was copied by other states.

Corporal Gates Fought In Many Engagements

A memorable record of action plus a number of escapes from enemy troops was the experience of Corporal Joseph K. Gates, of Fredericksburg father of Mrs. Esther Wineland of Martinsburg, and Dorsey Gates of Henrietta, and grandfather of Robert Gates of Hollidaysburg, R. D. 2 from whom the following information was obtained. Another grandson is Joseph Wineland of Martinsburg, R.D. 1.

Corporal Gates enlisted in the United States service August 6, 1861, as a private of Captain R. J. McGill in Company G, 1st Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Colonel George D. Bayard.

While participating in battle at White Sulphur Springs, Va., he was captured and marched to Libbie's Prison at Bell Island and imprisoned about three months.

Mr. Gates' company was twice captured at St. Mary's Church but were fortunate enough to escape. Once again they were captured by "Guerrilles" while in camp at Ocquam, but this time Mr. Gates escaped by riding on his horse under fire. On January 31, 1864, Mr. Gates was honorably discharged by reason of re-enlistment.

The next day, he re-enlisted as a corporal of Captain Vincent Worthington's Company A (composed of Companies A, B, C, and D of the 1st Cavalry) from which he was honorably discharged June 20, 1864 at Cloud's Mills, Virginia, by rea-

son of being a supernumerary officer. During one of the battles he was wounded in the lower left leg by a piece of shell from which he was still suffering at the time of his discharge.

During his term of service, Mr. Gates participated in the following battles, according to a framed record, presented to Mr. Gates by his wife:

Drainsville, Va., December 20, 1861; Strawsburg, Va., June 1-2, 1862; Woodstock, Va., June 2, 1862; Harrisonburg, Va., June 6, 1862; Crosskeys, Va., June 8, 1862; Rapidan River, Va., August 1-8, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862; Raffahamock River, Va., August 21, 1862; Thoroughfare Gap, Va., August 29, 1862; II Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., August 12-18, 1862; Brady Station, Va., June 9, 1863; Raffahamock Station and Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863; Aldie, Va., June 22, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863; Shepherdstown, Va., July 16, 1863; Mundy Run, Va., September 13, 1863; Auburn, Va., October 1863; Jodds Tavern, May 5-8, 1864; Childsburg, Va., May 9, 1864; Ashland, Va., May 11, 1864; Yellow Tavern, May 16, 1864; Richmond Heights, Va., May 16, 1864; Have's Shop, Va., May 28, 1864; Baker's Mills, Va., June 1, 1864; St. Marys Station, June 7, 1864; Whitehouse, Va., June 20, 1864; Reams Station, July 12, 1864; Malvern Hill, Va., July 27-28, 1864; Lee's Mills, Va., July 30, 1864; Gravel Hill, Va., August 14, 1864 and Reams Station, Va., August 24, 1864.

John Bush Joined Union Ranks

John Bush of Taylor Township was enrolled only a short time in the Union Army. He enrolled on Feb. 23, 1862 as a private in Company B, 1st Pa. Inf., which was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 13th A. C. He did not take part in any battles, but did some guard and garrison duty and was honorably discharged on July 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C.

Mr. Bush died in 1902 and is interred in the Reformed Cemetery at Claysburg, Pa. Two sons and a daughter are still living: Mr. Amos Bush of Lakemont, Mr. Ray Bush, of Taylor Twp., and Mrs. Hannah Bowser of Altoona, R. D.

CHAMBERSBURG SCOUT CARRIED VITAL NEWS

A scout from Chambersburg riding by way of Path Valley to the railroad station at Newport, Pa., gave the northern leaders their first positive information that Lee's invading army had turned eastward from Chambersburg toward Gettysburg in June, 1863.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

From its first settlement in 1630 to the present time. The city of Boston was founded by a group of Puritan settlers who sought a place where they could practice their religion freely. The city grew rapidly and became one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New England colonies. It was the site of many important events in American history, including the Boston Tea Party and the Battle of Bunker Hill. The city's population has increased steadily over the years, and it remains one of the most densely populated cities in the United States.

The city of Boston has a rich and varied history, and its development has been shaped by many factors. The city's location on a peninsula in the heart of the Massachusetts Bay made it an ideal place for a settlement. The city's harbor provided a natural center for commerce, and its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean made it a major port of call for ships from all over the world. The city's population has grown from a small group of settlers in 1630 to over 600,000 people today. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and determination of its people.

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Cove Soldier Lived To See Honor for Prison Comrades

~~Private Austin Shoemaker of~~ Morrisons Cove was one of 381 Pennsylvania Civil War veterans who revisited the site of the Andersonville Prison in Georgia where they were confined after their capture in battle.

The veterans were the guests of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on this occasion, Dec. 7, 1905, at the dedication of a monument to the 1,849 Pennsylvania soldiers who perished at Andersonville. Gov. Pennypacker and other officials spoke at this ceremony to about 5,000 persons.

The story of how the site of Andersonville Prison became a National Cemetery and how the monument was erected to the Pennsylvania soldiers is told in booklet provided by Mrs. Fern Kauffman of East Sharpsburg, a granddaughter of Private Shoemaker who served in Company C, 110th Pennsylvania Infantry.

He was mustered into service, Oct. 24, 1861, and was discharged by General Order, June 16, 1865. His regiment fought in 19 engagements, among which was Cold Harbor in which the Union losses were heavy, and it is believed that it was in this battle he was taken prisoner.

He was confined in Andersonville stockade from June 23, 1864, until April 28, 1865. His liberation came just in time to spare his life.

Andersonville Prison was simply an enclosure of 27 acres of ground. A stockade 15 feet high with guard boxes every 100 feet surrounded the grounds. Two similar palisades were built around the inner stockade and artillery was posted to cover every foot of the ground.

Within the inner stockade was the notorious deadline about 12 feet away from the stockade. Guards had orders to shoot any man who either wilfully or by accident crossed that line.

The stockade was designed to hold 10,000 prisoners but it was estimated there were 33,000 within its walls on Aug. 8, 1864. From Feb. 15, 1864, to late April, 1865, the prisoners

numbered 49,486 of whom 12,926 or more than 26 per cent died and were buried in the National Cemetery.

Within the stockade, prisoners were unprotected from burning sun or chilling rain. There was a lack of medical staff to cope with increasing sickness and disease. There was lack of a sufficient water supply for drinking, cooking or bathing and there were no sanitary provisions. The filth of the camp was thrown into a swamp at the center of the stockade.

The only food available was corn, ground cob and all, and baked in a sort of bread. The prisoners became sick, died by the hundreds and were buried in a trench.

The Confederate surgeons in charge of the prison and the Surgeon General of the Confederate Government reported that conditions were intolerable and the sufferings of the prisoners indescribable, but no relief was granted.

In the summer of 1864, President Lincoln, touched by the sufferings of the men, sought a general exchange of prisoners, but Gen. Grant recommended that the negotiations be ended. He opposed turning over able-bodied and vigorous Confederates in Federal hands to swell the ranks of their dwindling army. Military necessity ruled, although it meant the death of many in Southern prison camps.

One of the first spots at Andersonville marked with a monument was the "Providential Spring", a stream of pure water discovered by the prisoners at the height of their sufferings.

This was followed by the erection of the monument to the Pennsylvania men who perished within the stockade. The monument is 35 feet high and the foundation 20 feet square.

It is surmounted by a dome, on the south face of which is the name, "Pennsylvania". On the top of the dome is a bronze figure, eight feet in height, represented a prisoner of war, dejected in appearance and gazing toward the cemetery where rest the remains of so many of the heroic inmates of Andersonville.

Shoemaker Boys Served Together

Two brothers, Austin and Benjamin Shoemaker of Morrisons Cove attained distinguished service records during the Civil War.

Austin Shoemaker entered the service Oct. 24, 1861, and served until June 16, 1865, as a private in Co. C, 110th Pa. Infantry. He was a prisoner at Andersonville, Ga., for ten months beginning June 23, 1864. He was a stone mason by trade, lived at Woodbury most of his life and was the grandfather of Mrs. Fern Kauffman of Roaring Spring.

His brother Benjamin was a sergeant in the same company, and served throughout the war. He spent most of his life on the present Charles Packard Farm at Ore Hill, and was the father of Jesse Shoemaker of 423 S. Market Street, Martinsburg.

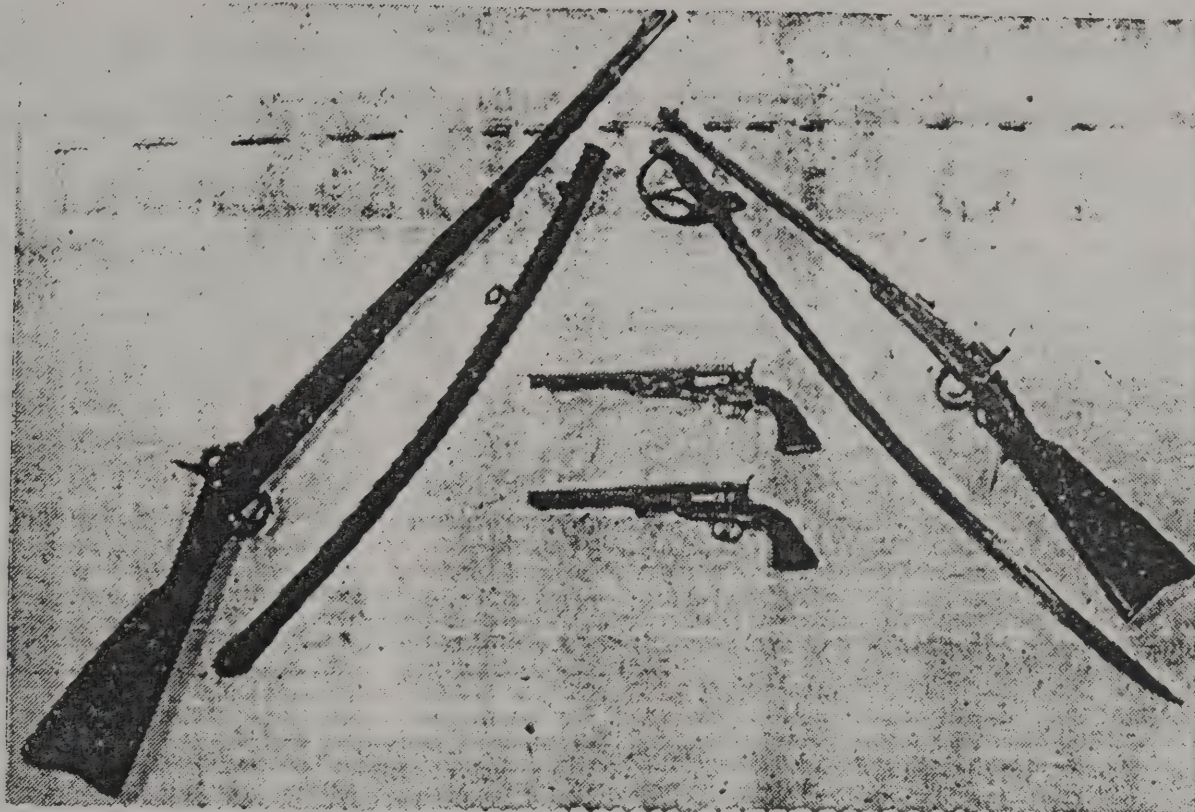
Do You Know Place of Burial Of These Men?

There are six Civil War veterans of Morrisons Cove whose burial places are believed to be in the area but whose graves have not been located.

Harry K. Woodcock, formerly of Waterside, who has been listing the Civil War dead, buried in the Cove, asks that anyone having knowledge of the burial place of these men to get in touch with him through the Herald.

These veterans were:

Jacob Cronister, Pvt. Co. I, 34 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Joseph Growden, Pvt. Co. C, 45 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Levi Witters, Pvt. Co. K, 13 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Cav.; William H. Gates, Pvt. Co. C, 110 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Inf.; Arthur N. Plummer, Pvt. 19 Rgt. Pa. Vol. Cav.; Joseph Gordon, Pvt. Co. C, 12 Rgt. Pa. Col. Cav.



Cove Gun Collector's Civil War Weapons

Calvin Hetrick, of New Enterprise, R. D., a widely recognized expert on old guns, has contributed to books and speaks frequently about old guns. Above are some pieces from his collection of Civil War guns.

Left is an 1862 Springfield rifled musket. Previously smooth-bored, the U. S. Army then had them manufactured with rifling, making them almost as accurate as an old Kentucky muzzle-loading rifle, according to Mr. Hetrick. In good condition, one is worth about \$90, in fine condition, up to \$150. If the rifling has been bored out, they drop about one half in value.

Next to the Springfield is a scabbard for the cavalry saber shown right of the pistols. This one was owned by Sgt. Edwin Middleton of Bedford, a member of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Not a mere ceremonial piece, these were used in combat.

At the right is a cavalry carbine, which is also rifled. These are now valued at \$50 to \$60, although some years ago they sold for \$3 or \$4.

Powder and ball were issued in a paper container. Soldiers tore open the paper and loaded the gun, using a copper cap for firing. After the battle of Gettysburg, some rifles were picked up with as high as ten shots packed into them, apparently loaded and reloaded in the frenzy of battle, Mr. Hetrick said.

Top center is a Colt Army pistol, 1860 model. It is .44 calibre and was the most popular pistol. Center bottom is an 1851 Colt Navy pistol, .36 calibre. It was preferred by cavalrymen because of its small size and was reputedly prized by Confederates. Many Civil War officers carried their personal weapons in preference to government issue.

BATTLES CLAIMED MANY PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS

A total of 33,183 Pennsylvania soldiers died during the war according to a compilation made by the War Department. Of these, 15,265 were killed or mortally wounded, 11,782 died of disease, 4,119 died as prisoners of war, 636 died of accidents, and 1,381 died from other causes not related to battle.

LOYAL GOVERNORS MET AT ALTOONA IN 1862

The governors of the northern states held an important Civil War conference at Altoona Sept. 22 to 24, 1862, to uphold the policies of President Lincoln.

William Heuston In Three Battles

William Heuston, of Taylor Township enrolled from Blair Co., Pa. in the fall of 1864, as a Private in Company B, 1st Pa. Vol. Inf. In the spring of 1865 he was treated in the hospital at Martinsburg, Va., for two days suffering from rheumatism.

He took part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill. He was honorably discharged at Harper's Ferry, Virginia on Aug. 31, 1865. A daughter still survives, Mrs. Mabel Delozier, Wayne St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Mr. Heuston died in 1926, and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

GETTYSBURG CHURCH SHELTERED WOUNDED

The first church to be used for wounded at the battle of Gettysburg was Christ Lutheran Church on Chambersburg St., commonly known as the College Church. Like the Seminary building and the College, it was near the scene of the first day's fighting.

GETTYSBURG DECIDED PRESERVATION OF UNION

"Gettysburg will ever be preeminently the most renowned of all the battles of the Civil War for the Union armies, not only because of its magnitude and immediate results, but also because of the grave consequences dependent upon the issue."

—J. M. Vanderslice

Col. J. W. Madera Ran Iron Works At Bloomfield

Col. James W. Madera, a former resident of Bakers Summit, was superintendant of all the Shoenberger iron furnaces in the Cove and had direct charge of the Bloomfield furnace at Ore Hill previous to the Civil War.

At the beginning of the war, the government needed an experienced man for its iron production and in the working of iron materials for the army.

President Lincoln heard of Col. Madera and instructed Secretary of War Stanton to appoint him as production manager for the entire United States government, a position which he held until after the war. For his extraordinary service, Secretary of War Stanton made him Colonel. He later retired to his home at Bakers Summit, where a large monument in the Holsinger Cemetery was placed in his memory.

The facts concerning Col. Madera's contribution to the war effort and his appointment were furnished to Ira H. Keagy by Mrs. Fred Kyler of Bakers Summit, a granddaughter of Col. Madera.

COVE RIDERS JOINED RINGGOLD CAVALRY

The Twenty-second Cavalry was formed by uniting five companies from the Cove area with seven companies known as the Ringgold Cavalry recruited in Washington and Greene counties. These troopers fought scores of small battles in the West Virginia mountains and their presence did much to keep Confederate raiding forces out of the southern Pennsylvania counties.

Adam Rough Lived Through Battles, Drowned at Home

Adam Rough, also spelled Raugh of Roaring Spring enrolled as a Private in Co. E, 125th Pa. Infantry. Company E. numbering 86 members was recruited in East Freedom, and was organized at Harrisburg on Aug. 13, 1862.

It arrived at Washington, D.C. on Aug. 17, 1862. Mr. Rough was later promoted to Corporal. He fought with his regiment in the battle at Antietam on Sept. 17, 1862; and Chancellorsville from May to 3, 1863.

The nine months service having expired on May 16, 1863, the 125th Regiment returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of the service on May 18, 1863. The Blair County members of this Regiment returned to Altoona on May 26th, and were welcomed home with a public reception.

Sometime in 1873, Mr. Rough was fishing at the Rodman Dam when the plank he was sitting on at the breast of the dam broke. The force of the water going through the channel opening forced Mr. Rough downward and when he fell he hit the side of the channel and broke his neck, and drowned. Mr. Rough is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

Newry Provided Rail Service For Cove in Civil War

There was no railroad transportation in the Cove itself during Civil War times.

The nearest access to the railroad was a branch of the Pennsylvania Central which served Newry. Guns and supplies for the Cove militia came on this line as well as on the Broad Top Railroad which at that time operated to a point just south of Hopewell.

Both the Newry branch and the Broad Top have ceased to exist. The line to Newry was taken out many years ago but traces of the roadbed still remain. The Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad operated until just a few years ago and a small portion of it is still operated as an industrial line known as the Everett Railroad.

"Heart Bleeds" Williamsburg Woman Wrote

Not only can one find interesting Civil War stories from past history books, but also many interesting comments have been secured by reading letters written by Cove residents during the Civil War years.

One letter written on Aug. 18, 1864, by Mrs. Theresia Metzker of Williamsburg to Mrs. Dolly Metzker at Martinsburg (grandmother of Miss Ruth Smith of Martinsburg) tells of the local boys who were participating in the war.

Mrs. Metzker wrote, "poor fellows, who knows how many may live to get back. It seems as though this Civil War would never end - when I think off it my heart bleeds for the poor Soldiers. Just to think how many have sacrificed their lives for the sake of this wicked rebellion."

The difficulty of travel and long intervals of visits between Martinsburg and Williamsburg are illustrated in the letter. Mrs. Metzker wrote, "I intend sending you Levi's Picture as soon as I can get a chance to send it with some person that is going up past there or perhaps you and John will be down this fall."

Later in the letter she added, "Mother sends her kind regards to you and says she would be pleased to see you and John come to see us - now you try and get him to bring you and come down this fall."

CONFEDERATE RAIDERS BURNED CHAMBERSBURG

The end of the series of Confederate invasions of Pennsylvania came on July 30, 1864, when Brigadier General John McCausland and Confederate cavalry burned the town of Chambersburg. Damage to Chambersburg was severe, 266 residences and places of business, 98 barns and stables, and 172 miscellaneous structures being burned.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

2. In the second part of the paper, we consider the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $g(x)$ is increasing and concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

3. In the third part of the paper, we consider the function $h(x)$ defined by the equation

$$h(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $h(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, we consider the function $k(x)$ defined by the equation

$$k(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^3}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $k(x)$ is increasing and concave up on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, we consider the function $l(x)$ defined by the equation

$$l(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $l(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Gen. Phil Sheridan Ordered, "Turn, Boys Turn," And Private Stiffler Turned

By CALVIN HETRICK

Civil War Veteran Nathaniel Stiffler, Sr., is well-remembered by Russell Brumbaugh, his grandson who lives on the Pine Lawn Farm just west of New Enterprise. Russell says that "Daddy", as he calls his grandfather, told him many stories of the old veteran's experiences in the Great Conflict.

Nathaniel Stiffler was a member of Co. E. 138th. Regt., Pa., Volunteers. He was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and was present at many of the important battles of the War: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, and the Battle of the Wilderness. He was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered.

At the Battle of the Wilderness, Pvt. Stiffler, together with two Cove buddies, George (Squire) Imler and Sam Fluke, lay all day behind a log while Confederate sharpshooters sniped at them. To test the vigilance of the sharpshooters, they, from time to time, stuck their caps above the log to have their headpieces in each case neatly punctured by a bullet. Needless to say they kept their heads down.

One of the most vivid stories veteran Stiffler told his grandson was his account of the Battle of Winchester where the Union troops were overwhelmed by a Rebel force and obliged to flee in disorder northward. As they were dejectedly straggling along, there suddenly appeared a striking figure mounted on a coal black horse now white from the foam that poured from every pore.

With his huge black mustache bristling fiercely, Gen. Phil Sheridan drew his sword, and motioning to the rear, shouted, "Turn, boys turn. We're going back!" It was just



Russell Brumbaugh holds his grandfather's rifle with bayonet

as we had read it in our Barnes history. And the boys did turn back and surprised the unsuspecting Rebels looting the camp they had captured, and the shoe was on the other foot.

Another story Russell told me was his grandfather's account of the Battle of Gettysburg which Pvt. Stiffler had seen first hand. He described the great gaps torn in the Confederate ranks by Union shot and shell as Pickett led his men on that fateful charge.

He told how both Yanks and Rebs fraternized at Spangler's Spring on the terribly hot nights of July 1 and 2, when men's yearning for cool, refreshing water was so intense

that deadly enemies became momentarily friends, although on the morrow they would be at each other's throats. The Rebs had an abundant supply of "chawin' terbaccer", the Yanks many delicacies the Rebs longed for-so what more natural than a friendly "swap."

And these were events that helped to make the Civil War.

Taylor Township Man Carried News To Gen. Sherman

Andrew C. Baker of Taylor Township enlisted to defend the Stars and Stripes in the summer of 1863, and was enrolled from Ebensburg, Pa., as a Private in Company E, 46th Penna. Volunteer Infantry. In September of 1863 he was honorably discharged.

Mr. Baker reenlisted on Feb. 24, 1864 at Hollidaysburg, to serve three years or during the duration of the war, as a Private in Company B, commanded by Capt. Daniel B. Meany, of the 13th Regiment of the Penna. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Kerwin.

In April of 1864 during the battle of Fredericksburg Mr. Baker was thrown off his horse and sustained an injury of the hip. He was finally picked up and taken to Lincoln Hospital in Washington, D. C., where he received medical treatment for five months.

In Sept. of 1864 he was transferred to the 22nd N. Y. Regiment, and was in the great raid in the Shenandoah Valley, when he took part in the battles of Winchester and Berryville.

In April of 1865 he was detailed as dispatch bearer from Gen. Terry to Gen. Sherman for two days. He was honorably discharged on July 14, 1865 at Raleigh, N. C., by reason of order of the Secretary of War. A daughter still survives, Mrs. Essie Garber, 310 Poplar St., Roaring Spring, Penna.

NAPOLEON TYPE GUNS USED IN CIVIL WAR

Ridical changes have been made in the material of light artillery since 1863. The muzzle-loading guns of that period are obsolete and have long since been replaced by the modern

breech-loading gun of rapid fire and long range. The 12-pound Napoleon was a very popular gun and more were used in the battle than of any other type. It was made of bronze, had a smooth bore and was muzzle-loading.

William Leer, Five Brothers, Served in War

William Leer of Roaring Spring underwent the privations and hardships of a soldier's life when the country was in peril and was a brave defender of his country. He was enrolled February 23, 1864 at Huntingdon Co., Pa. as a Private in Company C, 110th Penna. Volunteer Infantry.

In the fall of 1864 he was stricken with chronic diarrhea and was cared for in the hospital for six months. He was furloughed for twenty days in the spring of 1865, and at the termination of his furlough he returned to Petersburg.

His regiment bore a conspicuous part in the fierce engagements of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Weldon R.R., Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, Battle of Deep Bottom, and Lee's Surrender.

He was honorably discharged on June 28, 1865, at Washington, D. C. His Brothers Charles, Thomas, Daniel, Frank, and John served in the Civil War. John was killed at the battle of Antietam. Mr. Leer died in 1912 and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

Woodbury Boy Entered Army For Drafted Man

The youth of some Civil War soldiers is revealed in a letter from Mrs. Pearl Streight of 236 Dewey Street, Altoona. She wrote:

"This is the story I heard my father tell when I was a young girl. He was Benjamin Compson of Woodbury, Bedford County and was born October 8, 1849.

"He went to war at the age of 16. A man by the name of Jacob N. Smith was drafted into the army and he paid my father

to go in his place. He went to Baltimore by the way of canal boat. When he got there, he was too young and had to come home and have his mother sign papers for him.

"He returned to the army and served three months when the war ended and he never saw battle.

"I saw my father wear his army cap and overcoat, but he never had any pictures taken in uniform."



Nathaniel Stiffler and his wife sat in the back seat of the Model T Ford when William King drove them to Gettysburg. The Rev. Frank R. King of New Enterprise, sat in the front seat. A guide leans against the car. Russell Brumbaugh, grandson of Civil War Veteran Stiffler, supplied the old photo.

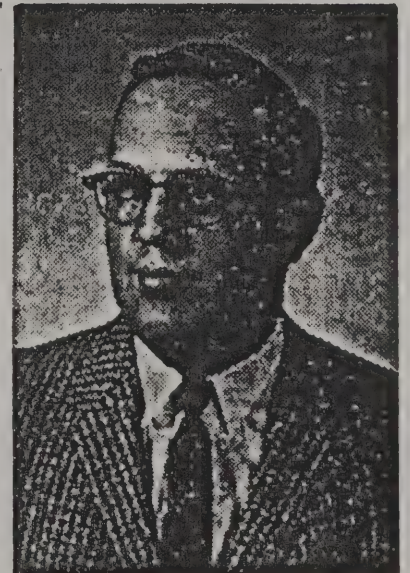
Gerald H. Helsel Writes Cove History for Herald

Much of the material about Morrisons Cove's part in the Civil War has been researched and written by Gerald H. Helsel of Roaring Spring, who has become an authority on local history.

Mr. Helsel is employed by the New Enterprise Stone and Lime Co., as a weighmaster at the Roaring Spring plant. He is a veteran of World War II, having served 35 months overseas in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, with the 12th Air Force.

He co-operated with the late George Liebegott, genealogist and member of the Blair County Historical Society, in gathering data on different families of Morrison's Cove. He is especially interested in the Clapper family, and with his help Mr. Liebegott was able to extend his data on the Clapper family from one volume to five volumes. Since Mr. Liebegott's death his valuable library about Morrison Cove families have been placed in the Public Library at Martinsburg.

Mr. Helsel is a member of the



GERALD H. HELSEL

Bare Memorial Church of God, and teaches a Sunday School class of boys and girls in the Junior Department. He also is committee chairman of Cub Scout Pack #62, which is sponsored by the Church of God.

Congressional Medal of Honor Awarded McKee Gap Soldier For Gallantry at Gettysburg

J. Levi Roush enlisted on Apr. 22, 1861 from Blair Co., Pa. and was mustered into the U. S. Service at Washington, D. C. on May 28, 1861 to serve three years, or during the war, as a Private in Co. D, 6th Regiment Pa. Vol. Inf. This Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, McCall's Division, 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Mr. Roush shared the Regiment's fortunes in all its engagements, as follows: Waynesville, Oct. 25, 1861; Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862; Second Bull Run, Aug. 31, 1862, where he was wounded by gunshot above his left eye, for which he was treated on the battlefield. Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Gettysburg; Bristol Station, July 13, 1863; The Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 18, 1864; and Bethesda, June 6, 1864; and many others.

Mr. Roush was honorably discharged as a Corporal of Captain Joseph A. Davison's Company D, 6th Regiment of Infantry PRVC Volunteers, on June 14, 1864 at Harrisburg, Pa. by reason of expiration of term of service.

Mr. Roush received a Congressional Medal of Honor, for gallantry in action during the Battle at Gettysburg. He was the first resident of Blair County to receive this distinguished national military honor. It has been conferred on only two others from this County since then both in later wars. This Congressional Medal of Honor is in the proud possession of a grandson, Hillis L. Roush, 808 Albright St., Roaring Spring, Pa.

Mr. Roush died in 1906, and is interred in St. Patrick's Cemetery at Newry, Pa. A son and a daughter still survive, Mr. James Roush, 808 Albright St., Roaring Spring, Pa. and Miss Clara Roush, 915 Church St., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subject: Medal of Honor
File No. R&P. O. 480627

July 26, 1897

J. Levi Roush, Esquire
McKee Gap
Blair Co., Penna.
Sir:

You are hereby notified by



Deanna Roush, of Roaring Spring, great-granddaughter of the Cove's only Congressional Medal of Honor winner, holds valued award.

direction of the President and under the Provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, providing for the presentation of medals of honor to such officers non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action, a Congressional Medal of Honor, has this day been presented to you for most distinguished gallantry in action, the following being a statement of the particular service, viz:

"At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on July 2, 1863, this soldier was one of six volunteers who charged upon a log house near the Devil's Den, where a squad of the enemy's sharpshooters were sheltered and compelled their surrender. The prisoners, numbering 12 or 13, were delivered to the regiment."

The medal will be forwarded to you by registered mail, as soon as it shall have been engraved.

Respectfully,
Russell A. Alger
Secretary of War.

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Union General Presented Pistol To Cove Farmer Supplying Forces

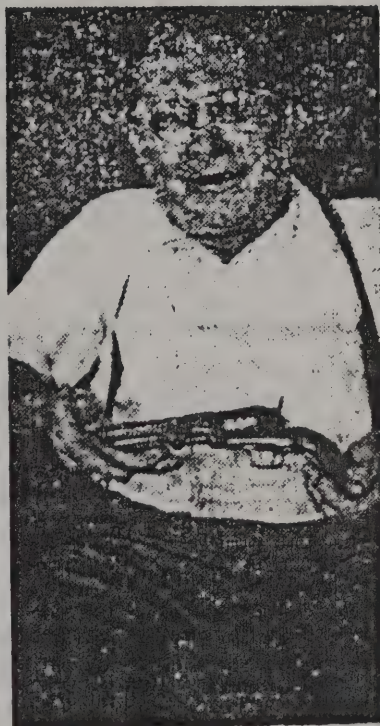
By CALVIN HETRICK

It was mid-June, 1863. The news had been consistently bad for the North, finally climaxed by the disastrous defeat of Gen. Milroy's forces at Winchester, Va. About half of his command had retreated east to Harper's Ferry, the rest, together with the General, went north, arriving at Bloody Run (Everett) Pa.

With several thousand men and horses stationed at the above point, General Milroy sent out calls for provisions. Some no doubt responded out of patriotism, others out of hope for a goodly profit, most, perhaps, out of mixed motives.

Among those who took provisions from the Cove to Everett was James A. Sell, Brethren minister, who is thus quoted in C. W. Karns' "Historical Sketches of Morrisons Cove:" The writer of this sketch took a two-horse load of potatoes and barrelled meat from Hollidaysburg to Bloody Run. Once inside the picket line he was there until the siege was lifted. The use of the team, horse feed, and board was all a free gift."

On a certain June morning in 1863 there was unusual activity at the Jackson Stuckey farm along the Flitchville road in northern Bedford County. There was excitement too. "Jack", as everyone called him, had decided to respond to General Milroy's appeal for provisions and had everyone up at the crack of dawn in preparation for the trip. The great four horse wagon had been stacked with fragrant hay the day before. Now after settling over night, fresh hay was added to make a full load, the sides were carefully scraped off and a heavy rope was stretched from front to rear and securely tied. The four sleek horses that were the pride of Jack's heart were brought



Burger Ritchey of Roaring Spring holds the general's pistol—traded for a load of hay.

and hitched to the stout wagon.

Then with Jack in the saddle of the lead horse, the wagon rolled southward. There was no doubt some apprehension in the mind of the driver as to his reaching his destination safely, but he passed through Pattons-ville (Loysburg) and up the mountain on the Snake Spring Valley road. At the summit, he was challenged by a sentry who, on learning his mission, quickly passed him on. He saw the great earthworks there that had been thrown up in almost frantic haste stretching in a semi-circle for a half mile or more.

"Rough locking" his wagon for the steep descent, Jack descended the mountain past the

been cut away to provide a clear view of any approaching hostile cavalry. He proceeded along Snake Spring Valley, through the picturesque defile known as Mt. Dallas, and presently reached the military bivouac at Bloody Run where he was quickly ushered into the presence of General Milroy.

The General was immensely pleased to see farmer Stuckey, and, particularly, the huge load of hay, as provender for the horses was running low.

When Stuckey expressed his concern about his return trip to the Cove and his fear of falling into the hands of rebel scouts, the General looked thoughtful for a moment and then picked up from his desk a loaded .31 caliber Colt pistol, known among collectors of today as the 1849 Pocket Pistol, and handed it to the farmer.

"Here take this Mr. Stuckey", he said, "it may protect you, but if you see any number of rebels, turn back at once and remain here until I send out a scouting party".

Jack Stuckey returned to the Cove. And many times he told his grandson, Burger Ritchey, now of Roaring Spring, the story of the load of hay he delivered to General Milroy at Bloody Run.

When Herald publisher Blair Rice and I visited Mr. Ritchey, he proudly posed with the ancient weapon that General Milroy presented to his grandfather, Jack Stuckey in the stirring days when fear of a Rebel invasion sent chills down the backbones of many Cove residents.

COVERED OVER MONTH

According to official records, the Gettysburg campaign of 1863 began on June 3 and ended on August 1.

Governors' Altoona Talks Pledged Help to Lincoln

Pledging their wholehearted support to President Abraham Lincoln in the further conduct of the Civil War, governors of 14 states met in the Logan House at Altoona on September 24 and 25, 1862.

The call for the conference originated with Governor Andrew Curtin of Pennsylvania. On September 6, 1862, he presented the idea of a conference of governors of the loyal states to Governor Andrew of Massachusetts. He approved the plan and on September 14, invitations were dispatched by wire.

Those who met in response to the call were governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

Altoona was chosen as the meeting place because it was a central point. Those of the city who remembered the event and who gazed upon the assembly through the windows of the old Logan House recall that the governors were dignified and solemn looking men.

At the conference, the governors took action supporting President Lincoln in his conduct of the war for the preservation of the Union. On September 26, the governors visited Washington, presented Mr. Lincoln with their pledge of support and suggested he call upon them for additional volunteers for the army. They promised to surround him with constant aid for the preservation of the nation's life.

The Altoona conference of governors was, next to the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln, the most decisive event of the Civil War. It aroused the latent fires of the Union.

brought discomfiture to those in the North who opposed the Union, taught the South that it must deal with the united North and that President Lincoln spoke as the voice of American people.

It gave new strength and hope to the soldiers in the field and made sure the Union cause would succeed. It was a noble, inestimable service, apt to be overlooked in the rush and roar of noisier events.

Later its effects became more noticeable in the enlistment of new volunteers, the restoration of confidence of the people in Lincoln and the government and the march of the Union armies to victory.

The conference was informal. There were no newspaper men present. There was no secretary and no minutes of the proceedings of the meetings were recorded.

Because the country was in the midst of a great war, the conference was more of a passing patriotic event than something that a historian would regard as significant. As it was, few knew or cared about the conference, but the few who did care suggested that a commemorative anniversary be held at the close of the first 50 years after the conference.

This suggestion met with approval and the conference was held again at Altoona in 1912 with President William H. Taft as principal speaker.

Generals Irked At Scribes Who Covered Battles

Newspaper reporters followed the armies into battle in the Civil War, and they had no bed of roses.

They were not only subject to all the dangers and hardships of the field but generals usually had no use for them. The reporters were all right to spread the news of victories but, when things went wrong, the generals were not happy about having the people at home told the whole story.

The Union generals objected to the reporters activities also because their detailed stories about the army and their shrewd guesses about contemplated moves kept the Southern military leaders remarkably well informed.

General Sherman was a bitter foe of the newspaperman whom he described as "paid spies". In a letter to his wife from a camp near Vicksburg, dated April 10, 1863, Gen. Sherman wrote:

"Of course the newspaper correspondents, encouraged by the political generals, and even President Lincoln, having full swing in this and all camps, report all news, secret and otherwise . . . All persons who don't have to fight must be kept out of camp, else secrecy, a great element of military success, is an impossibility . . . Can you feel astonished that I should grow angry at the toleration of such suicidal weakness, that we strong, intelligent men must bend to a proclivity for early news that should advise our enemy days in advance?"

Nevertheless, the newspaper boys kept at it, and were found almost anywhere in the army, and frequently with the advance guard. Quite a few of them fell in battle and some were imprisoned. The people at home were kept informed about what was going on.

Civil War Fighting Done Largely By Boys Under 21

The enlistment figures of the Union Army from 1861 to 1865 show that the war was fought in large part by boys 21 years of age or younger.

Out of a total of 2,778,309 in service, 2,159,798 of 77.7 per cent were boys of 21 or less. Similar age figures are said to apply to the soldiers who served in the Confederate armies, so

that when references are made to the "Boys in Blue" or the "Boys in Gray" these titles can be taken literally.

There were some in the Federal armies who were under ten years of age, for the most part drummer boys who served faithfully with their regiments and some of whom later entered the ranks as soldiers.

The breakdown on the age groups in the Union Army is printed in the book, "Gettysburg", by William C. Storrick. It follows:

10 years and under	25
11 years and under	38
12 years and under	225
13 years and under	300
14 years and under	1,525
15 years and under	104,987
16 years and under	231,051
17 years and under	844,801
18 years and under	1,151,438
21 years and under	2,159,798
22 years and older	618,511
25 years and older	46,626
44 years and older	16,071

Use of coal for smelting iron was not commercialized until about ten years before the Civil War.

Rodman Woman's Husband Three Brothers Served Army

A Rodman woman, Mrs. Charles Berkheimer, like many of her generation, had close ties with the Civil War. Her husband and three brothers served in the army during the great conflict.

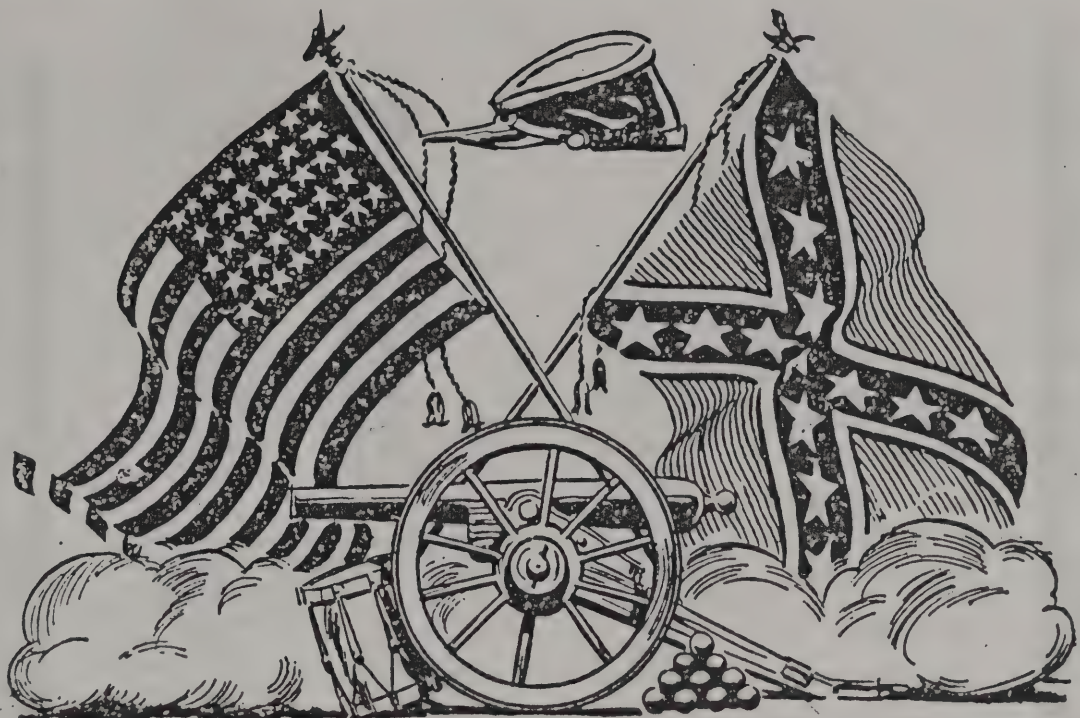
Charles Berkheimer served in the Union Army only a short time. He was enrolled at Hollidaysburg, on February 15, 1865 as a Private in Company K, 13th Penna. Cavalry. Owing to his late enlistment and the close of hostilities so soon thereafter, he was not called into active service and was honorably discharged on July 14, 1865 at Raleigh, N.C. Mr. Berkheimer died in 1922 and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring. A daughter, Mrs. Pearl Deters, survives and is living at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Berheimer, who was the former Sarah Hanley had three brothers who saw action in the Civil War. Christian F. Hainley (members of this family spelled the name Hainley and Hanley, enrolled as a Private in Co. C, 76th Pa. Regiment at Huntingdon, on Feb. 23, 1864, and was mustered out of the service on July 18, 1865. Mr. Hainley died in 1900, and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring. A son, Elmer Hainley, survives and is living in Altoona, Pa.

Samuel H. Hanley, enrolled as a Private in Co. L, 19th P. Cavalry. He was mustered into the service on Sept. 9, 1863, and was mustered out with the company on May 14, 1866. Mr. Hanley died in 1909, and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring. A daughter, Mrs. J. A. Auble, Mitchell Hills,

Long Island, N. Y., survives.

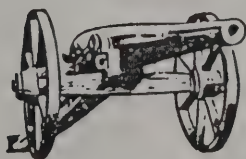
Levi Hanley (spelled Honley on enlistment records enrolled as a Private in Co. M, 9th Pa. Cavalry, which was recruited in Huntingdon Co. He was mustered in on December 13, 1861, and was discharged on Dec. 24, 1864, at expiration of term of service. Levi Hanley and family moved from Roaring Spring to Johnstown, and he is interred in one of the cemeteries at Johnstown.



Once Upon a Nation . .

By LOA PACKARD STERN

The valley was no longer in
peace.
The dinner-table discussion, the
tavern talk -
The months of sad words, of
angry words -
Somehow the words became
blows,
And the blows became bullets.
Among fields not yet green with
summer
The people paused, like be-
wildered sorcerers,
To watch the fevered finale of
magic gone berserk.
Unbelieved, accepted, came the
climax,
The horror, of a nation at war
with itself.



The silver winds of Spring call-
ed Fort Sumpter, Then, later,
Bull Run.
The mines clanged with falling
picks.
The forges sparked red at night.
For more iron, more guns, more
bullets.

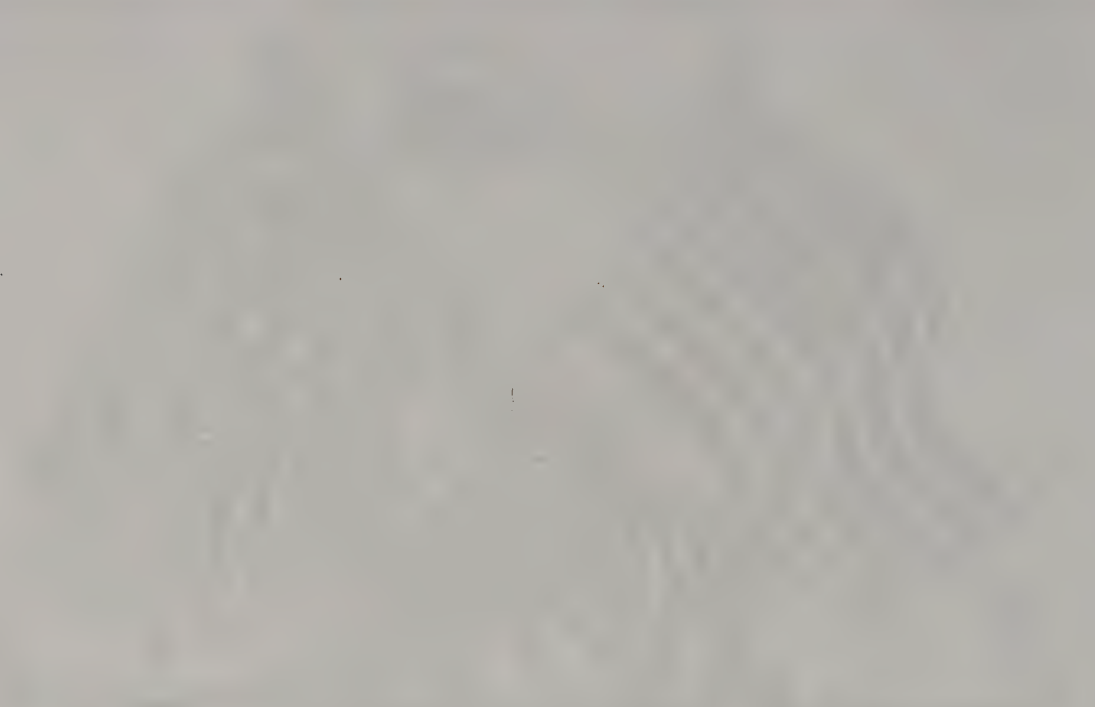
While all the young men, gallant
in confidence,
Volunteered their lives to the
Union -
For six months, nine months, a
year at most.

Late-winter thaws boiled muddy
in the creeks,
Roaring of Chancellorsville.
In pain, sons were born to dead
fathers.
In tears, women ripped into
bandage the linens
Of their homes, their dowries,
their clothes.



One woman, hurrying home-
ward in darkness,
Wondered what madness made
her fear -
The distant thunder, the sud-
den flash, the summer storm.

The summer sun sighed through
its heat of Gettysburg,
And of Vicksburg.
Then Autumn gilded the valley
again
With a quiet, halting harvest
gathered
By the children, the aged, the
lame.



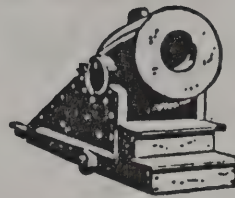
THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON

By JOHN STOW.
The first part of the
history of the city of
London, from the
beginning of the
world to the
conquest of
King Canute.
The second part
of the history of
the city of London,
from the conquest of
King Canute to the
reign of King
Edward the Sixth.
The third part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
Edward the Sixth to
the reign of King
James the First.
The fourth part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
James the First to
the reign of King
Charles the First.
The fifth part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
Charles the First to
the reign of King
Charles the Second.
The sixth part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
Charles the Second to
the reign of King
James the Second.
The seventh part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
James the Second to
the reign of King
George the First.
The eighth part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
George the First to
the reign of King
George the Second.
The ninth part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
George the Second to
the reign of King
George the Third.
The tenth part of
the history of the
city of London, from
the reign of King
George the Third to
the present time.

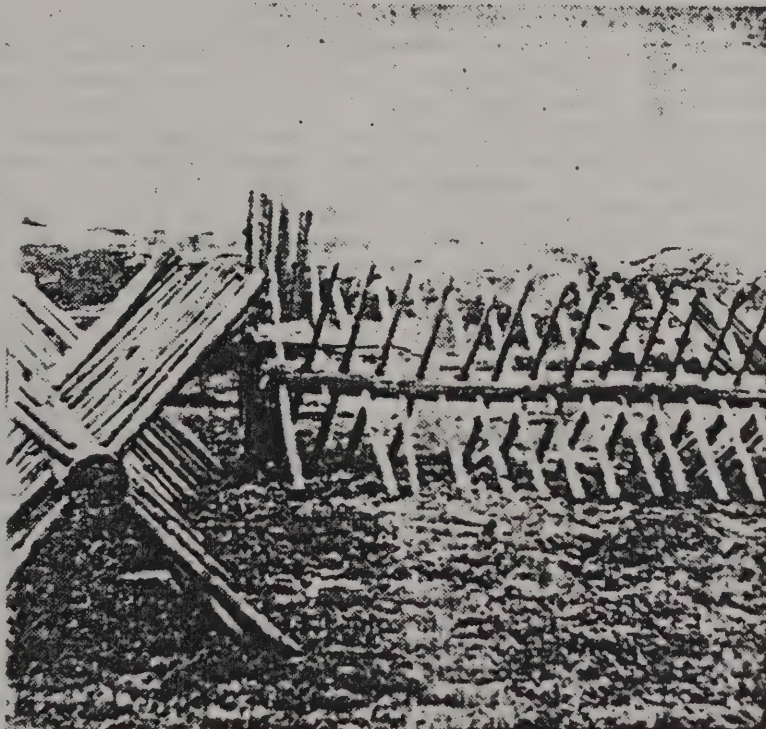


The brown leaves of Autumn
whispered Antietam, .And,
again, Bull Run.
Bent figures spotted the har-
vest fields,
Working late in the twilight to-
ward the barns.
For more wheat, more meat,
more food.

In the after-battle stillness of
the trenches,
Voices murmured in lonely
agony -
He was my uncle, my cousin,
my brother.



The fifth bitter Spring of war,
barely born,
Echoed, at last, the shouts of
Appomattox
And wove into the valley throat-
less cheers of relief.
Suddenly, the cheers became
silence,
And the silence became sorrow.
In fields not yet green with
summer
The people paused, no longer
bewildered,
To search in lost folkways for
magic;
To begin from the rubble a
remedy
For the spell they had cast on
themselves.



Designed to Impede Attackers

Wooden obstacles such as these were used by Confed-
erate troops in front of their fortifications at Petersburg,
Va. The picture was copied by S. B. Fluke of Woodbury
from an original War Department photo.



Diary of Woodbury Squire Tells Of Bloody Fights in Wilderness

Pvt. George R. Imler, whose home was in Dutch Corner near Imlertown, Bedford County, went through some of the bloodiest fighting in the Wilderness Campaign in which Gen. U. S. Grant directed the Union forces.

While this campaign was extremely costly in casualties to the Federal Army, Gen. Grant never turned back, and his men fought so grimly and held the Confederate army so tightly that historians believe that the action broke the power of the Confederacy.

Pvt. Imler who came to the Woodbury district after the war was wounded and captured in the closing days of the Wilderness campaign, and was taken by the Confederates to Danville Prison Hospital and after his recovery was kept at Danville Prison until his parole.

He kept a diary, a prized possession of his descendants, which gives a soldier's account of the Wilderness fighting. He enlisted for three years, Aug. 28, 1862, as a private in Company E, 138th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, when he was not much older than 17, and became connected with the second brigade, Third Division of the Third Army Corps. Excerpts from his diary follow:

Wednesday, May 4, 1864 - The spring campaign opened this day. The army crossed the Rapidan at 4 p. m. Encamped on the banks of the Rapidan inside the Rebel fortifications. Went through St-----burg at 11 a. m. Very warm and dusty. Crossed the river without firing a gun. Gen. Grant had his headquarters on this side of river.

Thursday, May 5 - Took up marching in the morning at 8. Marched on the Fredericksburg Plank Road 6 miles. Came in contact of the enemy at 4 p. m.

The First Division of our Corps captured 500 of Johnys. Our Regt. went into action at 6 in the evening, and the loss in the Regt. is about 20 killed and wounded, 4 wounded in our company.

Friday, May 6 - Second days fight drive in the morning about one mile in R--- this day, killed and wounded about one hundred and fifty - William B. Amick killed on the spot - killed our Brg. Com. Gen. Semore, captured the dead and wounded left on the field.



PVT. GEORGE IMLER

Saturday, May 7 - Third days fight our line of battle in fine condition. The rebels charged on us at 5 a. m. We gave grape and canister & minie ball like hail. The enemy repulsed and drew back. There loss is heavy in killed and wounded - those left dead and wounded on the field laid all day in line of battle.

Sunday, May 8 - The fourth days fight drove the enemy from Chancellerville (Chancellorsville) Heights within 4 mile of Spottsylvania. Drove them out of three breast works at three different places. Changed our position after night the rebels falling back. Army advancing.

Monday, May 9 - The fifth days fight with in 4 miles of Spottsylvania, our Division is busy throwing up breast works, the Rebels still falling back. The enemy tried to flank us on the extreme rite at 5 p. m. Our Corps captured 1900 on this flank. The Rebels repulsed with heavy loss. Gen. Sedgwick wounded not expect to live.

Wednesday, May 11 - Still hold our old line, the enemy falling back Heavy Cannonading all day long our line heavy skirmish. Changed our position in the evening. Rained very hard all night and very disagreeable. The boys are all well and in fine spirit.

Thursday, - May 12 - The eighth day. This was a hard days fight. The 2 Corps made a charge in the morning at 4 oc. a. m. broke the Rebels lines and captured 4 thousand prisoners 18

guns & 22 St----- of C-----s. (Stands of colors). This was a perfect slaug (ter?) Our Division went to support the 2 Corps at 10 a. m. Daniel Price wounded.

Saturday, May 14 - Tenth day fight, the Rebels falling back. Changed our position in the morning. Marched 6 mile were drawn up in line Battle at 5 p. m. in a Ba----- field near a farm house. Charged across the Mat River. The water was over three feet deep Drove the Rebels from there Riffle Pits.

June, 1864, Cold Harbor - In the fortification of Cold Harbor, 8 miles of Richmond, a charge was to be made. At half four o'clock in the morning, the orders were countermanded - no charge to be made. The enemy tried to break the right wing of our line but were driven back with heavy loss. (A section immediately preceding this entry is indecipherable and may have referred to the bloody repulse of the Union attack on the Confederate works.)

June, Cold Harbor - In the fortification of Cold Harbor, our reg. is in the fourth line of battle. Today we still hold our old position. The enemy tried to break our line on the right. Massed their troops in the afternoon to break our line but were repulsed with heavy loss. Rained very hard in the evening.

June - David B. Crain returned to his company today. The Rebels sent a flag of truce in this evening to bury their dead. General Grant gave them ten minutes to bury their dead. The Rebels were just thick full on top of their breast works - a great many came across and exchanged papers.

During July, Pvt. Imler was wounded, taken to Danville Prison Hospital by the Confederates, and later held in Danville Prison. Entries in his diary tell of his release under parole.

Feb. 20, 1865 - Was paroled on this day.

Feb. 21 - Took the steamboat at 8 o'clock this morning and am going down the River on the Rebel Boat to get in our lines - got on the boat at 2 a. m.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The history of the city of New York is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of many names, and its history is a story of many changes. The city was first settled by the Dutch, who called it New Amsterdam. It was then taken by the English, who called it New York. The city has since been a part of the United States, and its history is a part of the history of the nation. The city has been a center of commerce and industry, and its growth has been remarkable. The city has also been a center of culture and education, and its influence has been far-reaching. The city's history is a story of many challenges and many triumphs, and it is a story that is still being written.

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Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday - On the boat on the Chesapeake Bay toward Camp Parole, Annapolis. The boys are all in fine spirit and plenty to eat on the boat.

These excerpts were copied from the original diary and provided to the Herald through the courtesy of a son, Robert Lee Imler of Tulsa, Okla.

After the war, Pvt. Imler returned to Bedford County and located in Woodbury where for 30 years he was Justice of the Peace. He died in 1924 and is buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Osterburg.

In addition to Robert L. Imler, his other surviving children are: Mrs. Richard Gray of Mt. Lebanon, Mrs. Myra Richards of Woodbury, Mrs. Josephine Fagley of Columbus, O., and Grover C. Imler of Coatesville, Pa.

One-Armed Veteran Set Records for Farm Work

Charles A. Smaltz of Roaring Spring was born in Germany, and he came with his parents to America when he was two years of age. He enlisted on October 7, 1864, at Chambersburg, Pa. as a Private in Company C, 91st Penna. Vol. Inf. which was assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 5th A. C.

On October 27, 1864 he was wounded at the Battle of Hatcher's Run in the left arm, which resulted in the amputation of that member. He was removed to the hospital at City Point, Virginia and was then transferred to Alexandria, where he was treated.

He received his honorable discharge on April 11, 1865, at Alexandria, Virginia, being unfit for further field duty. On Jan. 1, 1865 he was furloughed for thirty days and reported for duty until the expiration of time. The only battle he participated in was Hatcher's Run. Mr. Smaltz died in 1915 and is interred in the Greenlawn Cemetery at Roaring Spring.

Ella Snowberger in her "Recollection of By-gone Days in the Cove", Volume 2, Page 7, states: "Charlie Smaltz, came home with an arm missing. The average man, in like straits, is badly crippled. But not Charlie Smaltz. Many of the elderly people in and around Martinsburg remember him well.

"He contrived some sort of leather shoulder harness which enabled him to handle any kind of farming implement with better ease than most men who had arms. He was a champion cradler, keeping pace with any one who cared to stage a contest with him.

"Some of the old-timers love to tell of feats of strength he performed. A farmer by occupation, he plowed, sowed, reaped, pitched grain or did any other kind of work appertaining to farming. He operated a farm near what formerly was Erb Station on the Morrisons Cover Branch railroad.

"The only difference between his work and that of the average man with a full complement of arms, was that he did it just a shade more quickly than the other fellow could."



This view of the Union Fort Sedgwick, before which Capt. Frank Keagy led a charge that won him a Presidential citation, was copied by Samuel B. Fluke of Woodbury from an official war photograph. Fort Sedgwick was referred to by Confederates as "Fort Hell". The picture was taken the morning after the storming of Petersburg, Va., and shows Union soldiers on the breastworks.

Capt. Keagy was an honored member of Post 62, Grand Army of the Republic. In May of 1909, he in company with his son Charles, attended the reunion of his comrades in arms at Petersburg, Va., where a number of monuments were dedicated. They in company with Samuel B. Fluke, a veteran from Woodbury, and his daughter, Molly, spent the day walking over the location of Fort Sedgwick and the surrounding fortifications, scene of much bloody fighting near the close of the war.

Capt. Keagy was a life-long Christian and at his death was a member of the Fifth Avenue Methodist Church of Altoona, where he had served on the official boards. He was a charter member of Cove Lodge, F. and A.M. of Woodbury, and also belonged to I.O.O.F. lodge of Woodbury.

Capt. Keagy Recorded Diary Of Civil War Experiences

Capt. David F. Keagy of Woodbury kept a diary of his service from the beginning to the end of the Civil War and this record of a soldier's experiences is now the prized possession of his family together with his sword and letters.

He was born at Woodbury, Sept. 29, 1836, the son of Jacob Keagy and the grandson of Abraham (Machine Abe) Keagy, early pioneers in Morrisons Cove.

He was educated in the public schools at Woodbury and later became a teacher. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted and was appointed by Gov. Andrew Curtin as second lieutenant in Company H, 108th Regiment of Volunteer Infantry.

He was mustered in at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg; moved by train to Baltimore, Md., and then by boat to Fortress Monroe and Bermuda Hundred on the James River in Virginia.

For gallantry in the successful assault on the enemy lines before Fort Sedgwick near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, he received from the President the rank of captain by brevet, an action concurred in by the U. S. Senate.

He took part in the Grand Review in Washington at the end of the war, to which event he was assigned to represent the colonel of his regiment.

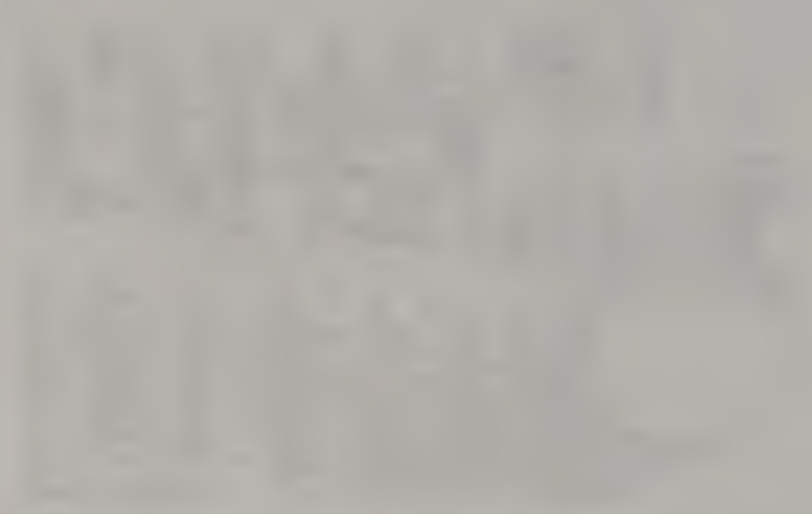
After receiving an honorable discharge, Capt. Keagy returned to Woodbury where he engaged in the mercantile and creamery business and served as Turnpike Treasurer and Post Master.

On Dec. 27, 1866, he married Miss Katharine E. Oellig, daughter of Dr. Charles S. Oellig, a prominent physician, and in 1888 moved with his family to Altoona where he resided at 214 Sixth Avenue and was employed as a clerk in the railroad shops. He retired from that position at 70 years of age.

His wife died Oct. 27, 1916, after which he lived with his daughter, Mrs. E. M. McNeil of Lyswen. He died there May 7, 1917, and is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

He was the father of five boys and one girl: Mrs. McNeil, Harry O., Asher and E. J. W. Keagy all deceased; and Charles O. of Portsmouth, Va., and Dr. Frank O. Keagy, prominent Altoona physician, who still survive. Dr. Keagy continues his practice at the age of 81.

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Pioneer Photographer Sam Fluke Entertained Grandson On War Fife

By CALVIN HETRICK

How many persons in the Cove had a grandfather who fought in the Civil War?

And how many who had such a relative can recall how eagerly they listened to the tales of battlefield and camp fire as an elderly gentleman took them on his knee and made the Civil War come alive once more? And if an old veteran made a slight exaggeration of the facts - purely in the interest of juvenile entertainment - who is to condemn him?

However, Samuel Fluke Over of Woodbury has never doubted that the tales he heard from his veteran grandfather, Samuel B. Fluke, were related exactly as they happened. Anyone who ever knew or heard of Sam Fluke spoke in highest praise of his veracity.

I can recall him as a highly competent photographer of Woodbury. Indeed I have in my possession a prized "bride and groom" photograph of my father and mother taken by Mr. Fluke after their marriage in 1889, and I suppose there are others who have likenesses of their ancestors which have been preserved by his skill as a photographer.

When I called at Sam Over's home in Woodbury, Mr. Over related stories of his grandfather. He stated that he was much in the company of the aged man as it was he who took care of his relative until his death July 4, 1935. At age of almost ninety-



Samuel Fluke Over holds grandfather's Civil War fife.

five, the old veteran died, by a strange coincidence, on the anniversary of the birth of the Republic he fought to defend.

Born Aug. 2, 1840, Samuel B. Fluke enlisted at Woodbury, Pa., August 8, 1864 in a company that was being raised in Roaring Spring, which became known as Company C, 205th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, attached to the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army

Corps. This brigade, together with the First, had for their commander Gen. John F. Hartman, who at the close of the war became governor of Pennsylvania.

It was this division that recaptured Fort Steadman and two other forts on the morning of March 25, 1865, after these had been captured previously by the Confederates under Gen. John B. Gordon. The same division on the morning of April 2, 1865, made the charge that resulted in the capture of Fort Mahone, a strongly entrenched position that had been considered impregnable. There was a heavy loss of officers and men as a result of this engagement.

After his command had gone to the front, Mr. Fluke was taken out of the Company and placed on the non-commissioned officers staff as Fife Major of the Regiment. This regiment took part in all the fighting around Richmond and Petersburg.

The fife used by Samuel Fluke in the Civil War is now the prized possession of his grandson, Samuel Over, and the accompanying photograph shows Mr. Over holding his grandfather's instrument.

Thus Samuel Fluke of Woodbury and Beaver Butts of Loysburg had been two Southern Cove "boys in blue" whose stirring martial airs on the shrill sounding fife had helped inspire their comrades to gallant action in the immortal drama known as the Civil War. In my

youth I knew them both. Peace to their ashes.

WILL THE NEW DRUGS BE USED?

THE NEW DRUGS ARE BEING USED IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THEY WILL BE USED IN THE FUTURE IS A DIFFERENT MATTER. THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION DEPENDS ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING THE COST OF THE DRUGS, THE AVAILABILITY OF THE DRUGS, AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PATIENT.

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Rugged Waterside Soldier Performed His Own Surgery

By CALVIN HETRICK

I can recall seeing at public gatherings in the Southern Cove an old Civil War veteran by the name of Cyrus Border. Rather tall and spare with a white goatee, he usually, in cool weather, appeared at public sales wearing a faded blue army overcoat.

Cyrus lived east of Waterside just across the stream that meanders toward Yellow Creek. His home was in a beautiful setting of tall white pines. Today his grandson, John Border, IV, still lives in the ancestral home. It was from him I secured much of the information about his veteran grandfather.

John Cyrus Border was the son of John Border, the first, the forerunner of a line of famed Bedford County gunsmiths whose beautiful rifles are today much prized collector's items.

According to army records Border, who was born in 1847 and died in 1915, enlisted in the United States service Oct. 21, 1861, under Capt. E. C. Brisbin and Col. W. D. Lewis. He was a private in Co. C, 110th Regt. Penna. Volunteer Infantry. When his three-year enlistment ran out he joined up with Co. F 9th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps. He was discharged Oct. 24, 1864.

Cyrus Border was assigned to duty in the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. His record of long service is truly an impressive one. He participated in the following engagements: Winchester, Mar. 3, 1862; Gain's Roads, May 18, 1862; Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Thoroughfare Gap, Aug. 28, 1862; Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 2-4, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Dec. 12, 1863. In the latter engagement Private Border was wounded in the right temple and hospitalized.

In the Battle of Gettysburg, the stock of Border's musket was shot off, but this occurrence though no doubt startling to the soldier, could not compare with his experience at the Battle of Chancellorsville. In that disastrous affair, he was engaged with a small group of men in

a cannon to the

top of a hill so that the weapon could be turned upon the Rebs. In this maneuver, Private Border was unfortunate enough to get his foot under a wheel of the heavy cannon and had that member badly crushed.

Shortly after this painful accident he, along with some other Union men, was captured by a party of Confederates. Because of his wounded foot, Border was limping along in the rear of the column. Apparently the Rebels were not too much concerned about one wounded Yank, so gradually Cyrus dropped farther and farther to the rear until he was able to conceal himself behind a large log. Here he lay quietly until the coast was clear. Then he arose and started to walk, but he soon discovered that a splintered bone in his toe was causing him so much pain that he could not go on.

And here is where Private Border became surgeon Border. Whipping out his heavy jack knife, the stout-hearted Cyrus proceeded to perform a heroic piece of minor surgery. Digging deep, he cut off the bone splinter that protruded from his toe. Now he could walk but in great pain. For four or five days he waited under the trees until the tide of battle had receded enough that he felt safe to move on.

In order to regain his company, it was necessary to cross the Rappahannock. Resolutely he started to ford the stream. Sand filled his shoes until the pain was almost unbearable, but he struggled on and at last reached the opposite bank. Soon he met his comrades.

Harry Woodcock of Altoona, who knew Cyrus Border well, told me of an incident that illustrates the old veteran's independent spirit. According to Harry, his father, J. M. Woodcock, a well-known former merchant and postmaster of Waterside, tried, together with another local man, to persuade Border to accept the \$12.00 a month pension that a grateful government was offering him. Cyrus stubbornly refused, insisting that when he volunteered his service he did so only to save the Union and wanted no reward beyond his regular Army pay.

Finally they were able to persuade the old veteran that he was entitled to the pension and should accept it. Of such were the men who saved our Union.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be carefully documented to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes recording dates, amounts, and the nature of the transactions.

Secondly, the document highlights the need for regular reconciliation. By comparing internal records with external statements, discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This process helps in maintaining the accuracy of the accounts and prevents errors from accumulating over time.

Another key point is the importance of proper classification of expenses. Each transaction should be categorized correctly to facilitate accurate reporting and analysis. This allows management to understand the distribution of funds and make informed decisions based on the data.

The document also stresses the importance of transparency and accountability. All transactions should be clearly documented and accessible to authorized personnel. This ensures that there is a clear audit trail and that all activities are conducted in accordance with established policies and procedures.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the importance of consistent record-keeping. Regular updates and reviews are essential to keep the financial records current and reliable. This not only aids in the day-to-day management of the organization but also provides a solid foundation for long-term financial planning and growth.



Williamsburg's G A R Post

This is one of the last photographs taken of the Williamsburg Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. With the passing of time not all of the Civil War veterans in the picture could be identified, but perhaps some Williamsburg reader can supply them. Those known are: first row, left to right, Thomas Manning, Jacob Condron, Daniel Deeter, (unidentified), Thomas Mil-

ler, William Fornwalt, (unidentified), John Wicker, (unidentified). One of those not named in this row is believed to be William Lower.

Second row, William Homan, David Rodkey, John Horton, Billie Barber, Mr. McGregor, David M. Gosnell, Harry Isett, George M. Patterson.



What Heartbreak From One Death?

This confederate soldier was killed by a fragment of shell which struck him in a trench near Petersburg, Va. The picture was copied by S. B. Fluke, Woodbury photographer, from an official photo taken after the storming of Petersburg April 2, 1865, near close of Civil War.



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Faded Old Photo Recalls False Story about Davis

By GERALD HELSEL

Mrs. Nellie Bloom of Roaring Spring has a rare, old photograph which illustrates the strong feeling many Cove people once held about Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Her father, John B. Cramer, carried this picture in his pocket book for many years after he returned from the front in the Civil War.

Many people believed the following story, illustrated by the faded old picture.

Jeff Davis is shown here disguised as a grandmother and the woman by his side is his wife, who was really eighteen years younger than her husband. When Jeff and his wife came near the Union encampment of a body of cavalry, Mrs. Davis asked "Would you let my poor grandmother through to draw a bucket of water?"

After passing the Union soldiers Jeff started to run and when they saw that Grandma was wearing men's boots, they became suspicious and grabbed him. They learned that Jeff Davis was trying to flee disguised as an old woman.

The above incident has not proved to be a true story.

It is a historical fact, however, that Jeff Davis deluded himself to the very end of the Civil War, with the idea that victory for the Confederacy might yet to won. He therefore refused a negotiated peace, thus forcing a bitter last ditch stand, ending in military collapse and surrender.

After Davis' last official meeting with his cabinet, probably at Charlotte, N. C., April 26, 1865, he proceeded with certain members of his staff by slow stages to Washington, Ga., where he took definite steps to escape to Europe with some vague idea



of reviving the struggle for Southern independence.

On May 2, 1865, President Andrew Johnson offered \$100,000 for the arrest of Davis, charged with planning the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

About daylight on the morning of May 10, he was captured near Irwinville, Ga., by Col. Pritchard, commanding the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. When captured he was wearing a military suit with cavalry boots and a gray flannel blouse. Mrs. Davis threw over his shoulders one of the traveling shawls much used by men of that day.

Three days later appeared the story, apparently on the authority of Gen. J. H. Wilson, that at the time of his capture, Davis was disguised in his wife's clothes.

Hollidaysburg Terrified By Rumor that Rebels Take Martinsburg, to Burn Town

In his military history, "soldiers of Blair County," Floyd G. Hoenstine quotes the "Hollidaysburg Register" in relating the near panic that rumors caused in the county capital.

The evacuation of Martinsburg before it was put to the torch was the climax of the many wild rumors that were passed from town to town.

On July 18, 1863; the Register reported:

"Early on Thursday morning last, our citizens were aroused from their slumber by the ringing of the Court House bell. All kinds of reports were in circulation on the streets, such as that the rebel advance guard had entered Martinsburg on the night before, and ordered the women and children taken out, as they intended to fire the town, and many other rumors equally alarming. Great excitement was the consequence, frightened citizens were on the streets adding to the rumors which were in circulation, until it was thought that the Rebels were certainly coming."

"Preparations were made for their arrival, valuables were secreted, the county records and other valuable documents belonging to the county were hastily packed by the officials, horses and cattle were sent to the mountains, terrified clothing dealers removed their stock to places of safety, recruiting officers suddenly appeared in dress, and consternation reigned supreme.

"The report which had been received by messenger from McKee's Gap, was that the Rebel pickets were eight miles on the other side of Martinsburg. Mounted scouts from town were sent out in different directions, who returned in the evening and reported that the excitement had been caused by little or nothing, and that the Rebels had not been nearer to us than usual, as far as they could learn, and that the Broad Top Railroad was still in operation notwithstanding the reliable (?) information, which we had received, that eight hundred rebels had visited Marklesburg and other places along the line of the railroad."

"Some consolation may have been felt by the more timid persons of the vicinity, when on the following day a squad of Rebel prisoners who had been captured below Bloody Run were taken through Hollidaysburg. It is not recorded that any person sought vengeance on these prisoners for the confusion and unnecessary excitement of the previous day, and it is more likely that food and refreshments were provided for the captured foe."

Old Church Records Tell Of Pastor's Deep Concern

The anguish felt by Cove people as they saw their young men leave for war 100 years ago is revealed in an old Martinsburg church record.

In many cases, records of those who served are incomplete, the old minutes of some of the Churches indicates the concern evidenced by pastors for members of their congregations leaving for the service.

One of these entries may be found in the minutes of the St. John's German Reformed Church, (now Evangelical and Reformed), under the date of September 14, 1862, and written by the Rev. Jacob Hassler, then pastor of the Church.

The Rev. Hassler writes as follows: "Felt quite discouraged and solemn in view of the war, and of the fact that from 12 to 15 of the young men who just communed have enlisted in a cavalry Company now forming in the town. Propose leaving on Friday next. May God go with them and bless them and assure their abundant success. Captain L. A. Oellig, commanding. May the Lord overcome all for good and for the Glory of His name."

The names of those enlisting are not given with this account, but a search of the records of the church, and information

gleaned from other sources, indicated that at least fourteen men from the St. John's congregation served in the Civil war. Not all of them however seem to have been members of a cavalry company. So it may be assumed that there were perhaps many others whose names are not known, who enlisted and rode away to the war between the states.

The known list from St. John's Church who served in the Civil War includes Lewis Oellig, 9th Penna. Cavalry; Lewis Davis, 9th Penna. Cavalry; Edwin H. Miller, 13th Penna. Cavalry; Lt. John May, 137th Penna. Infantry; John Burket; F Company, 77th Penna. Infantry; John H. (Squire) Nicodemus, B. Company, 125th Penna. Infantry; George J. Emigh, C Company, 205 Penna. Infantry; Geo. S. Gruber, C Company, 176th Penna. Infantry; Adam G. Fouse, E Company, 104th Penna. Infantry; Samuel S. Nicodemus, K Company, 91st Penna. Infantry; David Shoeman, I Company, 14th Penna. Infantry; Charles A. McKillip, C Company, 101 Penna. Infantry; Henry Camerer, B Company, 14th Penna. Infantry; Dr. Daniel W. Bonebreak, Assistant Surgeon, Co.C, Medical Dept.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOSEPH NEALE, ESQ.
OF THE BARR

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Aunt Lucinda's Tea Kettle Halted Army Search Party

An irate female temper spurred by a protective instinct contributed to the escape of one Yellow Creek soldier dissatisfied with army life.

The identity of the young man is unknown but, as the incident is recalled, he went AWOL from the Union forces and returned to his home section and the house of Aunt Lucinda Piper, a protective soul who lived alone on the Spielman farm in Jack's Corner.

Her home served as a refuge for the young soldier apparently "on the run" only a short distance ahead of his pursuers. As two Union officers were seen approaching, the runaway soldier climbed to the loft of the two-room house, awaiting their arrival and with the hope that his protector could stay them off.

At their request to search her house for the missing soldier, Aunt Lucinda, with a tea-kettle of boiling water and the spunk of Barbara Fritchie, threatened to scald the men if they entered her domicile.

A gun in her hands couldn't have done more, because the officers failed in their mission and departed, dispelling their anger with a rifle bullet through the front door.

Whether the soldier was eventually captured, only the mountains of Jack's Corner could reveal, but Aunt Lucinda made certain that no one was removing a guest from her house by force.

However, her nephew Martin V. Spielman was nearly 22 when he left the farm where she lived and enlisted on August 15, 1862 as one of the nine-month men from Bedford County.

He was mustered into service at Harrisburg as a private under Captain Tate and Colonel Speakman in Co. K., 133rd Reg., Pa. Vol. Inf. The regiment was assigned First Brigade, 2nd Div. Army of the Potomac and participated in the Maryland campaign and engaged at Antietam in September 1862, then Fredericksburg three months later and Chancellorsville in May of 1863.

After having shared the fortunes of his regiment in all its movements, he was honorably discharged July 16, 1863, at the

expiration of his term of service.

Mr. Spielman returned to his father's farm, later married Mary Ann Pennel, and had a family of two sons and three daughters. He died Nov. 15, 1897 and is buried in the Reformed Church cemetery at Yellow Creek.

Soldier's Letters Tell Of Hardtack, Rough Life

In collection of letters received through the courtesy of Miss Ora Stonerook of Martinsburg, many interesting incidents have been revealed concerning the Civil War career of her uncle, Simon Stonerook, in letters which he had written to his brother, Jacob Stonerook.

In these war years the enemy was continually on the move as Simon, who had his own rules for capitalization, wrote in a letter of July 30, 1862:

"We arrived here on Friday last pitched tents on Saturday. The Camp lays two mile from town on Col Smith's farm, a commander in the rebel army. We had been at Alexandria before we came here that is eight mile from Washington City. We do not expect to stay here long. We have orders to have our wagons packed with ten days rations to be ready to move at any time."

In the same letter Mr. Stonerook writes of the kind of food eaten during the war: "Our grub is pretty good — such as hard bread, pork, fresh beef, sugar, coffee, molasses, beans, rice, peas. We had soft bread awhile we was at Alexandria but here is played out."

Army life was not one of ease. After many days of drill, the soldiers were ready for a day of rest. In a letter written on Aug. 23, 1863, is given the daily schedule:

"We drill twice a day an hour and a half in the cool of the morning and the same in the evening. brigade drill once a week, brigade inspection every Thursday and every Sunday morning regimented inspection. That is all the drilling we do. The balance of the time we enjoy ourselves in the shade."

Although one usually thinks of war and fighting in the army,

spiritual emphasis is also in order at times:

"I believe this is Sunday as near as I can tell, we have an invitation to Divine Service at the 70th New York in our brigade. I don't think I shall go, it is most to warm. It is over a year. Since I have been at preachen last. I don't think I would know how to conduct myself any more. We had a chaplain to our regiment. It was seldom he preached. He was more for whiskey than preaching. He resigned last fall and went home, he was most old for the service."

After soldiers had completed one term of service in the army, they were usually encouraged to re-enlist as is shown in a letter written December 11, 1863:

"The report is that all the three-year, soldiers are to be discharged in January by promising to reenlist in the Spring and receive a bounty of three hundred and two dollars. If they discharge me this fall I will willingly re-enlist in the spring. They were offering this fall a bounty of four hundred and two dollars for re-enlisting in the veteran corps. I handed in my name to go as cavalry. They did not essept me they had more than they wanted for cavalry."

"I think we will none of us enlisted for a longer term than three years. We was sworn in for three years during the war. They have mustered us for the war but they can't keep us over three years."

Because of the many who were hurt or wounded during their term of service in the war, rumors spread quickly concerning the home folks. In one letter of July 26, 1864, Simon wrote to his brother, Jacob, to confirm a false rumor and to give the latest details of his stay

in the Patterson Park Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. He wrote as follows:

"You stated that the news was afloat that I had my leg off, I am happy to inform you that report is not correct. I was for sometime that - I was afraid I would have to have it taken off but it took to healing and healed up without any trouble. Although I have no use of the leg, I am not able to bear half a pound on it and don't think it will get right for sometime if ever. I had it examined by different doctors. They all say the nerves are injured, the bone was struck but not enough to hurt it any."

During most of Simon Stonerook's career, time was spent at various camps in the state of Virginia. He was a member of the 110th Regiment, Fourth Brigade of Curtis Division located near Washington, D.C. This company was under the leadership of Captain H. H. C. Kay. It was during the battle of Spottsylvania that Mr. Stonerook received a leg wound, and after returning home from the war, walked with a cane for many years.

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"Martinsburg Infantry" Threatens to Go Home, Chooses Own Officer

By GERALD HELSEL

A company of ninety men was recruited in Morrisons Cove, and placed in Company I, 14th Pa. Infantry, formerly the Martinsburg Infantry.

Soon after reaching Harrisburg the men became dissatisfied with their Captain and refused to be mustered in. They telegraphed twice to Alexander Bobb, asking him to take charge of them, which, after considerable persuasion, he did, and they at once went into active service under Gen. Patterson of Philadelphia.

The Fourteenth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the United States service on Apr. 30, 1861. On May 9, it was moved from Camp Curtin to the fair grounds at Lancaster, and remained there until June 3



MAJ. ALEXANDER BOBB

when it moved to a camp about five miles from Chambersburg, and was there assigned to the fifth brigade, commanded by Gen. James S. Negley, of the second division, commanded by Gen. William H. Keim.

After a stay of about two weeks at the camp near Chambersburg, the regiment moved to Hagerstown, Md., and thence on June 20 to a camp near Sharpsburg. At this point it remained until July 2, when it moved

with the column under Gen. Patterson across the Potomac into Virginia, and on July 3, having encountered Ashby's confederate cavalry on the march on the previous day, arrived at Martinsburg, Va., where it remained on provost and other duty until July 15, when it moved with the forces of Gen. Patterson to Bunker Hill, Va., upon a report that the enemy was in force at that place.

No enemy was found, however, but only his deserted camp, and on the 18th the regiment marched to Charlestown, Va., and on the 21st, to Harper's Ferry, where two days later, the news was received of the great disaster at Bull Run.

This ended the Virginia campaign, and soon afterwards, the term of service of the Fourteenth having nearly expired, it crossed the Potomac, marched to Hagerstown, thence to Carlisle, where after a stay of 11 days it was mustered out and disbanded on August 7.

Captain Bobb returned home, began recruiting, and soon raised a company of nine-month men, and again as Captain led them to the front.

The records of those dark days tell of the gallantry of Company C at Antietam and at Fredericksburg and particularly of Captain Bobb, who there had command of the right wing of the 133rd Pa. Vol Infantry. He took command of this wing on Dec. 13, 1862. He with this regiment was also engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863.

At the termination of the nine months he returned home once but only to recruit a third company, of which he was commissioned major by Governor Curtin. One company of the 208th Regiment was composed principally of men from Blair County. This was designated as B company.

The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Curtin, where it was organized Sept. 12, 1864. Major Alexander Bobb served as a staff officer. The regiment moved from Harrisburg and proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, on the James River, where it was assigned to the First brigade, Third division of the

9th Corps, the division being under command of General Hartranft.

During the winter the regiment was on active duty and in the front, and frequently under fire. In Feb. 1865, it took part in an expedition to Hatcher's Run, and returned after five days marching, but without having participated in a general engagement.

On March 25 the enemy assaulted the Union Lines with great fury and captured Fort Stedman. The regiment was ordered forward, and made a vigorous attack, driving the enemy from the position.

In the general assault made to retake the works, the 208th captured Battery No. 12, with 300 prisoners, suffering a loss of 42 killed and wounded.

From the morning of March 27 it was constantly in motion until April 2, when it took part in the final assault on Petersburg. Its position was a point in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the works were carried and held against repeated attacks made by the enemy during the day. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was 48 killed and wounded.

At daylight on April 3 it was found that the Confederates had abandoned their last defenses, and the Union troops entered Petersburg. In pursuit of the retreating enemy the regiment moved with its division to Notoway Courthouse, arriving there on April 9, in the evening of which day the news was received of Lee's surrender.

It remained there until April 20, when it moved to the rear, passing through Petersburg to City Point, whence it proceeded by transports to Alexandria, near which place it remained in camp till June 1, when the recruits were transferred to the 51st Regiment, and the 208th was mustered out of the service.

On April 2, 1865, while taking the breast works at Petersburg, Major Bobb especially distinguished himself for bravery and was at once breveted lieutenant-colonel, being one of the limited number of veterans in this section to have won that high official position.

Bates, History of Pennsylvania Volunteer states that, "After the retaking of the main line, (at Fort Steadman) the picket line was re-established, and Capt. Shollar of Co. B, was detailed as brigade office in charge. The enemy's dead were

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth, struggle, and triumph. It begins with the arrival of the Puritans in 1630, who sought a place where they could practice their faith freely. They found it in Boston, and over the years, the city grew from a small settlement into a major center of commerce and industry. The city's history is marked by significant events, including the Boston Tea Party, the American Revolution, and the Civil War. Despite these challenges, Boston emerged as a city of resilience and innovation, and its legacy continues to shape the world today.

delivered under flag of truce, many of whom were found to have been shot in the head, and a large proportion were lying in front of the position occupied by the 208th.

"When you were about to make your final charge," said a rebel officer to Captain Shollar, "A council of war was being held by our Generals; but it was the shortest council of war you ever saw; for when they beheld such magnificent lines advancing, they adjourned by each taking to his heels without ceremony."

Mr. Bobb took a deep interest in the Peter Shoeman Post, G. A. R. of Martinsburg from the time it was founded. His home at 108 West Allegheny Street, Martinsburg, was the accepted meeting place for the public gatherings on Memorial Day. Appropriate exercises, in which he took an active part, was held on his front porch.

After his military service was over Mr. Bobb resumed his business interests, purchasing a part of the Martinsburg foundry, but later moved to Roaring Spring where he conducted a foundry for three years, when his plant was destroyed by fire.

In 1873 he was elected high sheriff of Blair County, an office which he filled in a manner which brought credit to him and his constituency. In 1875 Mr. Bobb again rebuilt a foundry in Roaring Spring. Two of his sons, Edward G., and James S. Bobb became respected citizens of Roaring Spring.

Mr. Bobb died in 1910, and he is interred in the Fairview Cemetery at Martinsburg.

Robert Johnston GAR Post Named for Antietam Hero

Following the close of the Civil War, nine Grand Army of the Republic Posts were organized in Blair County, and continued until age and infirmities brought their organization to an end.

Among these was the Lt. Robert M. Johnston Post No. 474 organized in Williamsburg about 1885, and named in me-

mory of Lt. Johnston a member of Company C, 3rd Pennsylvania Infantry.

Lt. Johnston enlisted as a private in Company C, and when the 125th Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry was organized, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and appointed Regimental Adjutant.

During the battle of Antietam while acting Major, he was mortally wounded Sept. 17, 1862, and died two days later. His body was returned to his home and buried in Presbyterian Cemetery at Williamsburg.

This post was always active in the welfare of their comrades and in observing Memorial Day. They included the veterans of previous wars in the list of graves to be decorated, and by similar action elsewhere. Decoration Day acquired a broader meaning.

It was because of orders issued by General James A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, requesting his organizations to decorate the graves, that this has been done from year to year.

The charter of the Lt. Robert M. Johnston Post of Williamsburg was surrendered in 1918 when the Post disbanded. The last surviving member was William H. Lower who died in 1934.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE
OF THE BOSTON BAR
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. B. LEECH, 15 N. MARKET ST.
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Three Brothers of Potter Creek Survived Andersonville Horrors

By BONNIE WINELAND

While many Cove soldiers spent their term of service during the Civil War in the battle line, it fell to the lot of some to undergo the rigors of Confederate prisons.

Three Southern Cove boys, sons of the late George and Elizabeth Brown of Potter Creek, spent time in the Andersonville Prison in Georgia. These boys were uncles of Mrs. Fred Higgins of 306 W. Allegheny Street, Martinsburg.

John, the eldest son, was a member of Companies D and B, 101th Pennsylvania Regiment. Although he spent four years in the war, at one battle he was captured and taken to Andersonville, where he was held for the next ten months.

Due to improper food and lack of nourishment he contracted cancer of the stomach of which he died after returning home. He was buried in Ohio, while the other members of his family were interred in Potter Creek Cemetery.

Sam, another brother, a member of Company D, 110th Pennsylvania Regiment, spent

eight months in the prison. His death was caused by tuberculosis, also a result of the hardships and poor diet. Sam was so thin when he returned to Woodbury that he was not recognized by his sister, Sally, who was doing some shopping at a local store when he appeared.

The youngest of the three boys, Jake, a member of Company D, the 101th Pennsylvania Regiment, also spent a term in the prison.

Many of the tales now known about Andersonville were told by Jake when he returned to his home. He told of the high number of deaths each day and how a wagon made the rounds every morning to gather the dead. It was the job of the inmates to dig a ditch in which the bodies were buried.

A high board fence surrounded the prison and from that point many prisoners were shot while trying to escape. Usually two guards were stationed at each gate.

Food at the prison was very meager. Inmates would sometimes pull grass from under the high fence and cook it in a

broth. Also at times grease was sucked from boot tops for nourishment.

At the same time these young men were imprisoned, a younger brother, George, wounded in battle Nov. 24, 1864, was a patient in the Army Square Hospital at Washington, D. C. When on duty, he was shot in the left arm, and at the hospital, he had four inches of bone removed from his upper arm.

The hospital in which George was a patient, was located near Ford's Theater, and while sitting at a window, he watched the actor, John Wilkes Booth, who assassinated President Abraham Lincoln, enter the theater.

George was a member of Company A, 184th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment.

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NASSAU AND NATHAN STREETS.
1845.

Blair Minute Men Rallied to Call, Built Defenses In McKee Gap when Confederates Threatened

The shadows of the Civil War were drifting northward in the Spring of 1863.

A bulletin of the Blair County Historical Society, prepared by Donald J. Howard, records the reaction in this area.

Altoona and the southern Blair County towns were excited and alarmed. They remembered that in the previous October, "Jeb" Stuart, with his dashing cavalymen, and several pieces of artillery had penetrated Pennsylvania and were in Chambersburg before the inhabitants had any warning.

On Tuesday, June 16, it was announced that the Rebels, having made a raid into Pennsylvania, were planning to damage the Pennsylvania Railroad and that in all probability Altoona would be one point of attack. That evening 250 men, who were determined to meet the enemy and drive him back, were followed by as many more, giving a battalion of over 500 men under the command of Lt. Col. Szink, of the 125th Regiment.

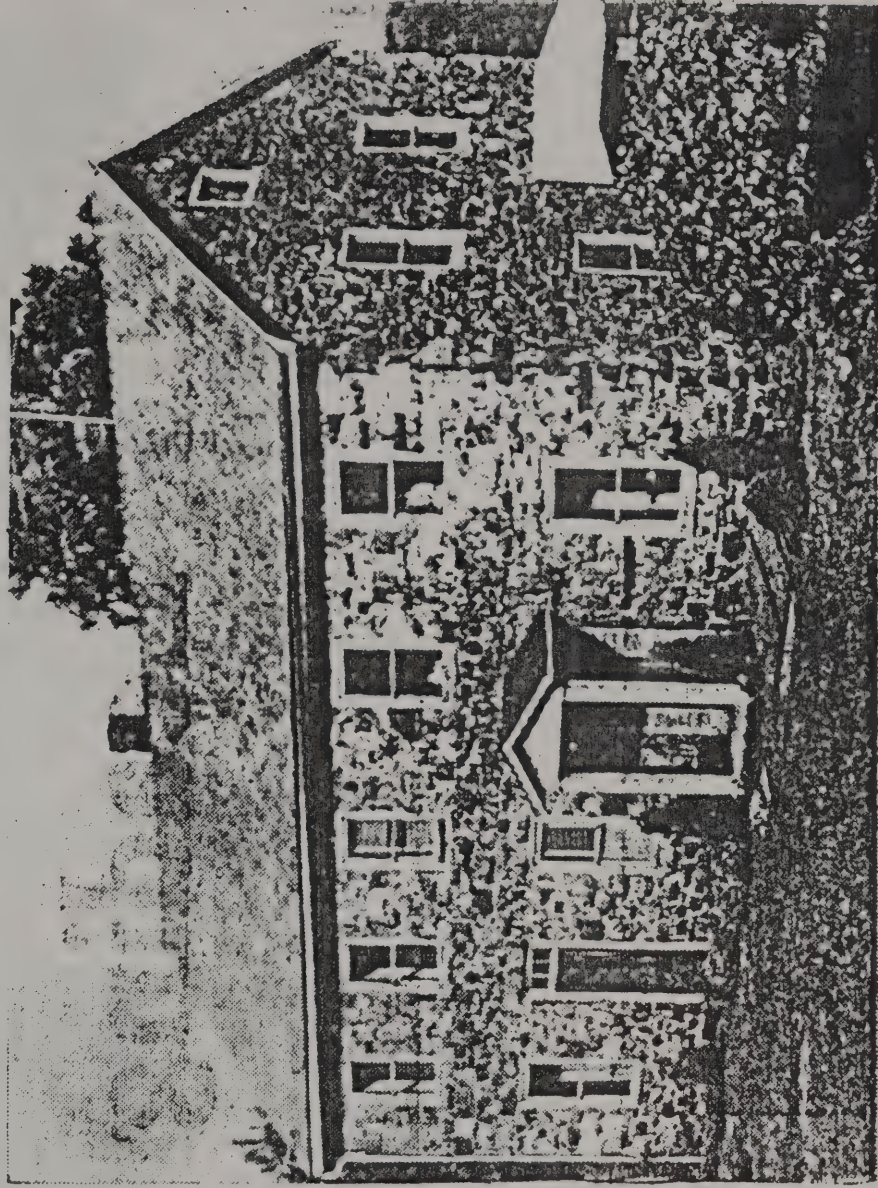
The advance of these men were marched on June 16 to McKee's Gap, where breastwork were already begun by the workmen who had been sent in advance. On the 17th, the men

worked all day on these works, and at night started a further march, and were joined not only by the remainder of their battalion, but by an equal number from Hollidaysburg, Tyrone and other parts of the county making 1,000 strong, which were joined on the 18th by 600 men from Johnstown, under Col. McCartney.

The men having traveled far and as yet having seen no Rebels, began to feel that all was a hoax, and began to drift off for home singly and in squads, until not over 120 of that "proud army" remained.

At this time breastworks were also being thrown up hastily in Loysburg Gap, however, the most ambitious defense was at McKee's Gap, where at times as many as 1,000 men were at work. The defensive measures were the building of rifle pits and also the erection of breastworks. The scene of the intensive activity was directly at the mouth of the Gap, just north of Roaring Spring, which is formed by the slope of Dunings mountain on the one side and Short mountain on the other.

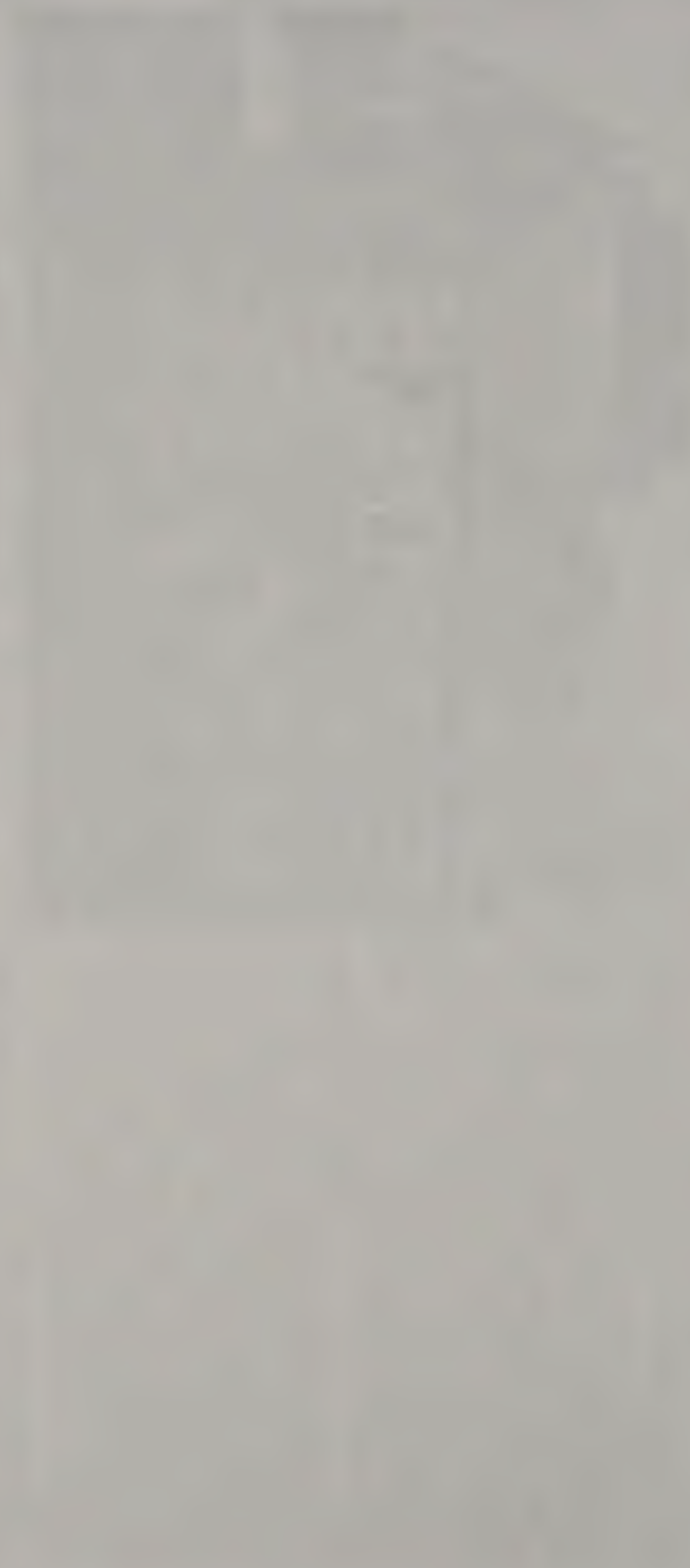
Some of the citizen soldiers were put to work digging rifle pits, or short trenches, with loose rock walls built at the edge of the pits and facing toward the expected enemy from the south.



Civil War Storehouse in McKee Gap

Dr. Peter Shoenberger's storehouse in McKee Gap was used as headquarters for the militia in June, 1863, when the mountain pass was fortified. The native stone building was erected in the 1830s for Martha Forge. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray McNally, who recently removed the old counter which was used in the store.

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Others were set to work felling trees and piling them into cribs, which were then filled with stones, which even today are abundant on the sloping side of the gap. The cribs were roughly six to ten feet wide and about eight feet high. Somewhat more substantial cribs were built down on the road level at the foot of the mountain slope.

At any rate, the defenses were built and later praised by military officers who felt they would have served as a good defense against infantry or cavalry.

The ridiculous name "Chicken Raiders" was unfortunately bestowed on these men by persons unknown. A much more appropriate name, and one they fully earned, would have been "The Minute Men of the Civil War." They were comparable to the Minute Men of the Revolutionary War in that they left their homes, fully expecting to meet the enemy, and furthermore, they had no military training, of which the Minute Men of the Revolutionary War had some.

The background story of the rally of Blair County soldier-citizens in June, 1863, to defend their homes and countryside against an expected enemy is rather generally known. The humorous name "Chicken Raiders" has made light of the whole affair.

It is gratifying to be able to show that these were dedicated men, that they were competently led; that in the mere two weeks involved they became a reasonably well disciplined military force, and that while they were compelled to some extent to live off the countryside, there was a minimum of raiding of chicken coops and spring houses.

Where these raids and thefts of property occurred it was usually floating adventurers, not connected with the military effort, who were responsible.

Three Letters to a Young Wife...

Statistics of Terrible Carnage of Civil War
Wipe out Meaning of Death, But Loss of One
Father By Starvation Evokes Human Pity

By Gerald Helsel

Death was so common, the fatalities so high in the Civil War, that the meaning of the word is lost in statistics.

Three letters from a Taylor Township soldier help restore the perspective.

They reveal the hopes for the future, the love for wife and child, the problems of those left behind and those at the front - - - all ending in oblivion.

For this soldier, oblivion had an infamous name: Andersonville Prison.

Joseph M. Myers of Taylor Township was mustered into the service on Sept. 21, 1863, as a Private in Company D of the Thirteenth Penna. Cavalry. One hundred and three members of Company D were recruited in Blair County, and commanded by the following officers: Captain Blair County: Capt. James M. Bell of Tyrone, and Second Lieutenant George W. Cruise of Frankstown. The Blair County members were mustered into the service during September, 1863, and joined the Regiment at Catlett's Station, Virginia.

The battles and engagements in which the Regiment participated during the period that the Blair County members were part of it, were Sulphur Springs, Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Haws Shop, St. Mary's Church, Wyatt's Farm, Gravelly Run, Virginia, and the last bat-

tle was fought at Raleigh, North Carolina on Mar. 19, 1865.

Mrs. Gertrude Herron, 251 Main Street, Roaring Spring, a grand-daughter of Joseph M. Myers, has in her possession three letters written by her grandfather to his wife, Mary Ann Myers, in which he tells about some of his war experiences in Virginia.

Camp Soneman

November 29, 1863

Dear Wife:

I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well at present, hoping that these few lines may find you the same. I received your kind letter and I was glad to hear from you all.

I sent you 35 dollars home by express to Hollidaysburg. I want you as soon as this comes to hand to send John to town and get it and if you can't get it without the receipt I will send it to you and as soon as you get this letter give me an answer. I sent it in your care.

Tomorrow morning at ten o'clock we start our march and if we get some other troops to go with us we will go to Jordsville which is 8 or 10 miles on this side of Richmond and if no one goes along with us we will go to the other side of the chain bridge and encamp there for awhile.

Samuel Hainley has left here a couple of weeks ago for Tennessee and Daugherty.

I know nothing about all those folks who owe me and don't give you cow feed. Make them pay the money. No more at present but still remain your friend until death. Keep composed and don't trouble yourself about me for I can't come home and you can't come down here.

Joseph M. Myers to M. A. Myers

direct as before
Yours truly
initials: DC

Manassas Junction
April 1, 1864

Dear Wife:

I seat myself down to answer your kind letter which I received last night and it found me well as usual and I hope these few lines when they reach you will find you enjoying the best of health and happiness.

I am satisfied as regards your affairs about getting a house if you have one that will suit you. I don't think John will set you out, as it will not be a manly trick of him. I expect to get home about May or June as I don't see no chance before that. When I come home I will fetch Royer a hat or if I get a chance to send him one, I will send him one.

I was glad to hear that Ellen Daugherty had a young son for I think we will know him in the army. You want to know if Will has come, he has not come yet and I have not got that handkerchief nor the tobacco yet. I think it is gone as the fellow said it was lost. I can't get nothing here off the civilians as there is nothing of the kind to be had nearer than Washington but if I get home I will bring it with me.

The last account I heard of Will he was working at Penna. Furnace there is nothing of much importance going on here now, only we had made a big raid last Monday out to Middieburg. Started at ten o'clock at night where the Johnnies were seen in number but they would not stand a fight so we accomplished nothing and returned home.

I saw George Hainsey passing by - - going to the front. Jim Connelly, and Andy Benner and George McCleary is in our Regiment. I want you to try and get along the best you can till I get home as I hope I will get home some of these times. We have not got paid yet but we are looking for it every week.

I will now close for the present by giving my love to you and the little boy, as I long to see you both. Nothing more remains as ever the same. Your husband,

J. M. Myers

Mrs. Mary Ann Myers
P.S. Kiss the boy and tell him I love him. Answer this as soon as you get it.

Manassas Junction
April 13, 1864

Dear Wife:

I seat myself down to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and that I got paid off today and I expressed \$41, forty one dollars home today which you will get if all goes right.

I have nothing much to write this time as there is nothing new going on. I think that letter with the money in it will please you. I will send you two dollars in this letter and I will send you some more sometime again before long.

I drew \$30, and I sold my watch for \$18. I don't know when we will be paid again.

I will tell you what for raid we made, we went out, or not just exactly us, but our Regiment, some of them went out and they killed one rebel spy, captured 26 muskets and rifles, six carbines, three sabres, 5 revolvers and bells, and 8 or 9 Bisners and about a thousand dollars worth of contraband goods besides a lot of tobacco, chewing and smoking tobacco.

I will now close for the present by sending my love to you and the family. I expect to see you all again. Nothing more, I remain as ever the same.

Your husband,
J. M. Myers

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Mrs. Mary A. Myers.

Many of the members of the Thirteenth Cavalry were captured by the rebel army and confined in prison at Andersonville, Georgia, where at least sixty-seven members of the Regiment died of starvation and disease. Joseph M. Myers was among those captured by the rebels and was taken to Andersonville, and died of starvation on Jan. 17, 1865.

Miss Clara Barton, made the following report to the people of the United States of America, concerning her expedition to Andersonville, Georgia, in July, 1865 for the purpose of identifying the graves and enclosing the grounds of a cemetery created there during the occupation of that place as a prison for Union Soldiers in rebel hands.

"During a search for the missing men of the United States Army, commenced in March, 1865, under the sanction of our late lamented President Lincoln, I formed the acquaintance of Dorence Atwater, of Connecticut, a member of the 2nd New York Cavalry, who had been a prisoner at Belle Isle and Andersonville 22 months, and charged by the Rebel authorities with the duty of keeping the Death Register of the Union prisoners who died amid the nameless cruelties of the last-named prison.

"By minute inquiry, I learned from Mr. Atwater the method adopted in the burial of the dead; and by carefully comparing his account with a draft which he had made of the grounds appropriated for this purpose by the prison authorities, I became convinced of the possibilities of identifying the graves, simply by comparing the numbered post or board marking each man's position in the trench in which he was buried, with the corresponding number standing against his name upon the register kept by Mr. Atwater, which he informed me was then in the possession of the War Department.

"Accordingly, on the 8th of July, the propeller Virginia, having on board fencing material, head boards, the prison records, forty workmen, clerks and letterers, under command of Capt. James M. Moore, A.Q.-M., Dorence Atwater and myself, left Washington for Andersonville, via Savannah, Georgia, arriving at the latter place July 12th.

"Having waited at Savannah seven days, and then resumed the journey by way of Augusta, Atlanta, and Macon, the entire party reached its destination in safety about noon on the 25th of July.

Miss Barton next tells of the sufferings of the martyred dead at Andersonville Prison.

"The scarcity of water, the want of occupation, and perhaps the desire to escape by tunneling, impelled the prisoners to dig wells. Forty of these, finished and unfinished, remained. Those on the highest ground being sunk in the hard soil to the depth of eighty feet.

"The work was done with knives, spoons, sticks, and other tools but little better. The diggers brought up the earth in their pockets and blouses, and sprinkled it around the ground to conceal the quantity. In some wells excellent water was reached, and in others, horizontal galleries were attempted, for escape. In at least one instance, a tunnel was carried entirely through the hill, and a few prisoners are said to have got through.

"Little caves were scooped out and arched in the form of ovens, floored, ceiled and strengthened so far as the owners had means, with sticks and pieces of boards, and some of them were provided with fireplaces and chimneys. It would seem that there were cases, during long rains, where the house would become the grave of its owner, by falling in upon him in the night.

"In these burrows are still found remnants of the wretched food and rude utensils of the occupants - - drinking cups made of sections of horns, plates and spoons wrought from parts of old canteens, kettles and pans made, without solder, from stray pieces of tin or sheet iron.

"No human bodies were found exposed, and none were removed when Miss Barton arrived at Andersonville. The place was found in much better condition than had been anticipated, owing to the excellent measures taken by Major-General Wilson, commanding at Macon, and a humane, public spirited citizen of Fort Valley, Georgia, a Mr. Griffin, who in passing on the railroad, was informed by one of the ever-faithful negroes that the bodies were being exposed, and were rooted up by animals. Having verified this statement, he collected a few negroes, and sank the exposed bodies, and covered them to a proper depth.

"The dead had been buried by Union prisoners, paroled from the stockade and hospital for that purpose. The number of graves marked is 12,290. The original records, captured by General Wilson, furnished about 10,500, but as one book of the record had not been secured, over 2,000 names were supplied from a copy (of his own record) made by Mr. Atwater in the Andersonville Prison, and brought by him to Annapolis, on his return with the paroled prisoners.

"Interspersed throughout this death register were 400 numbers against which stood only the dark word "unknown." So scattered among the thickly design-

ated graves, stand 460 tablets, bearing only the number and the touching inscription Unknown Union Soldier.

"During the occupation of Andersonville as a prison, it was a punishable offense for a colored man or woman to feed, shelter, aid, or even converse with a prisoner on parole. To others they had no access. The Negroes were not allowed about the prison grounds; and so great was their superstitious horror of the cruelties perpetrated upon the prisoners that only a comparatively few had ever found the courage to visit the cemetery.

On no single battlefield of the Civil War was Penna. represented by a greater number of the bodies of her sons than at Andersonville. Eighteen hundred forty-nine gallant soldiers taken from 148 organizations of Penna. troops, 22 cavalry organizations, 3 heavy artillery, 3 light batteries, 11 Penna. Reserves, 1 Penna. Rifles, 108 regiments of infantry, lie buried there.

These prisoners died slowly day after day through months of torture from heat, thirst, hunger and disease, with failing strength and wasting bodies, with no hope of relief from their awful suffering or release from their hell-conceived place of torment; loyal even to death, they suffered uncomplainingly, wondering why it could be that having been captured in the line of duty their country could have abandoned them to their fate.

It is not possible for human tongue or pen to describe the daily scenes in the Andersonville prison. The air was so poisoned from the deadly effluvia arising from the filth, festering and fermenting in the heated air of the midsummer sun, that its offensiveness could be detected for miles away. The water was so poisoned by the pollution of the solitary little stream from the camps and kitchens through which it passed before reaching the prison that it was charged with deadly fevers and diseases.

The ground itself was so poisoned by the deposit of excreta and the hatching out of maggots and venomous flies that the skin of the feet and legs of the prisoners was poisoned by contact and even the oblivion of sleep was denied because of the ceaseless attacks of the vermin which infested all alike.

With earth, air and water poisoned these would have been enough in themselves, but in addition the further punishment of hunger was added until day and night no rest could be had from the gnawing pain and terrible longing.

No part of the army of the Union endured more or rendered more effective than these poor helpless creatures, starving, rotting, and dying in enforced inactivity. Such was Andersonville Prison!

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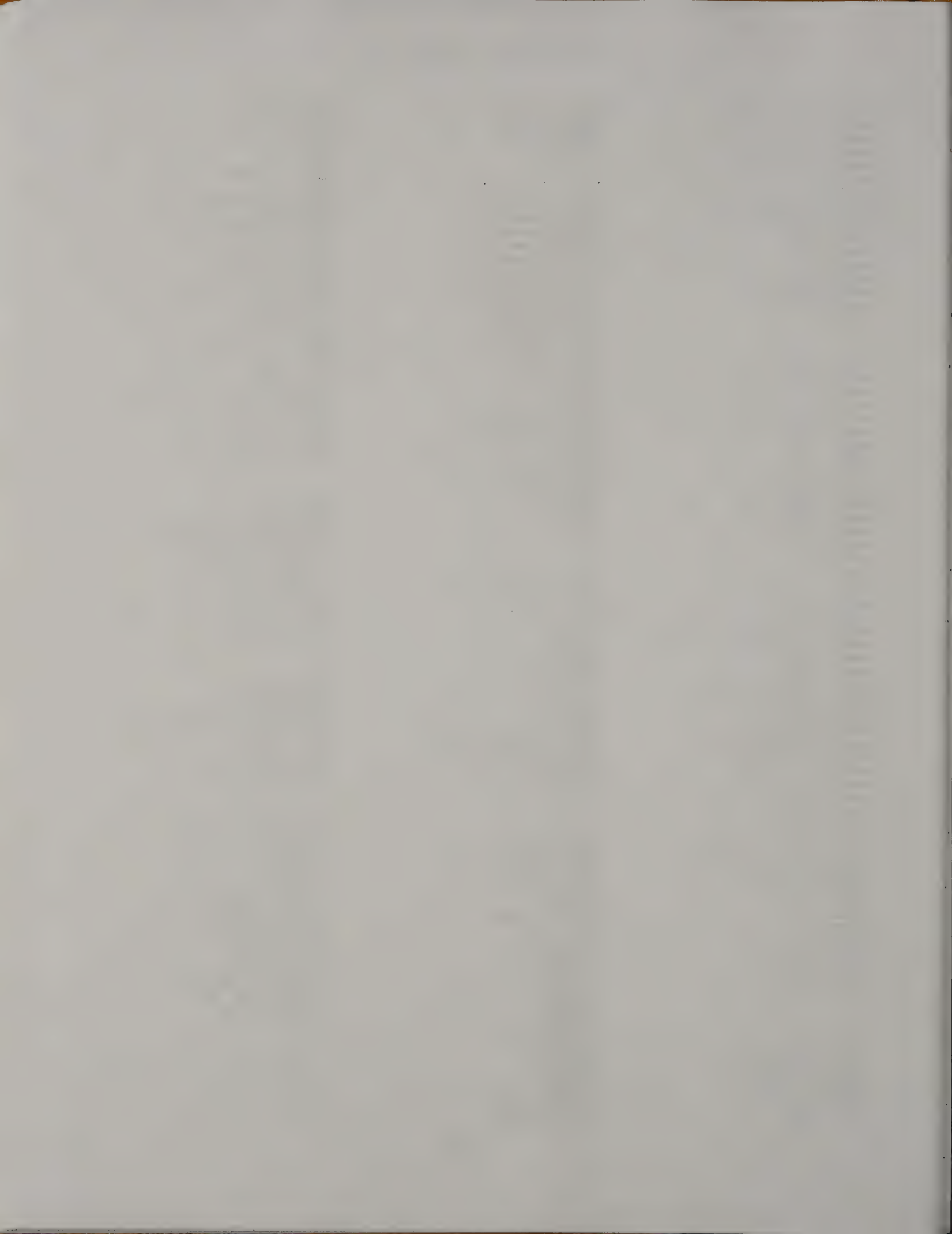
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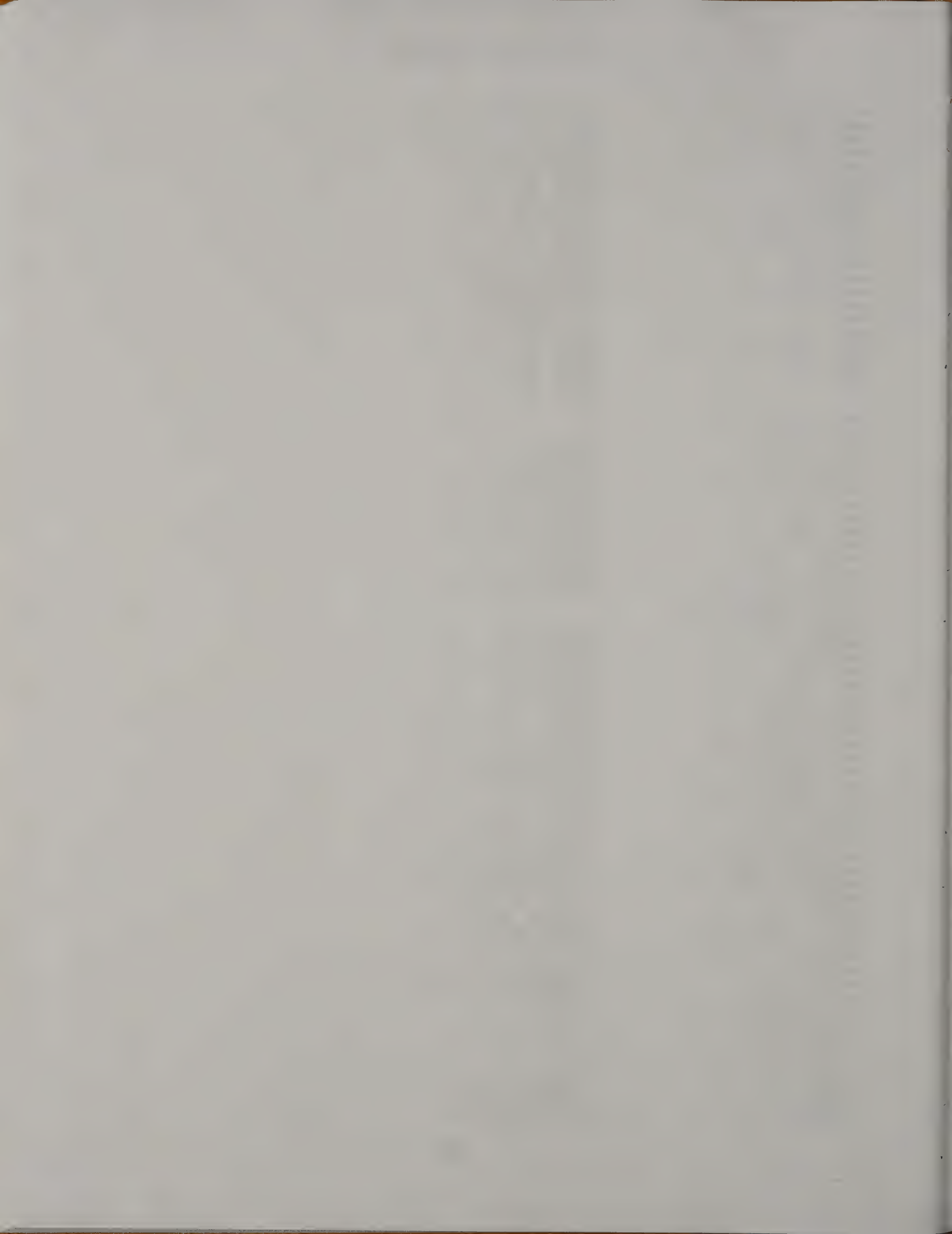
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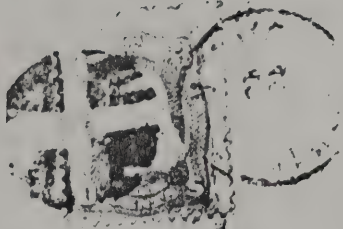


CIVIL WAR

Letters
confederate money
and story

donated
by

Margaret Spielman



Miss Sarah L. Gilson
Bedford
Bedford County
Pa.

Apr 18th 1865

Dear Sister
Camp of 6th U.S. Reg. vol. inf.

It is with the greatest that I find myself to answer your kind and most welcome letter which I received yesterday day it found me well and I hope these few lines may find you enjoying the same state of health we broke camp on the 28th and marched and fought on twelve day as soon as Lee left Richmond he started for Lincolnburg to rejoin Roberson and we had to cut off his retreat which we did and surrounded him at the appomattox court house where he surrendered his forces on the 9th he left Richmond with about 30,000 men and we captured them still he had but 26,000 men and about 2,000 of them had thrown their arms away. We surrendered 26,000 men and one hundred pieces of artillery and eleven hundred wagons and mules as near as I can understand

When our brigade had to leave the camp from the court house to back station which took us five days to go about fifty miles the mud was so deep and the mules so poor that they could scarcely walk. Leatone drove the wagon with them out of the way we only got 500 of the wagons to the station they was left sticking in the mud and the half of the mules was dead for they had no feed for three day before we got them and we had no feed for them for four day only dry leaves and stuff that we could get along the road. I think that the rebellion is crushed now for Jeff Davis has been captured and his whole army has been captured. I heard that Lee has gone down to Johnson to make him surrender that he want the restoration of the union now without the shedding of any more blood we had one man of our regiment killed and several slightly wounded we was only in three little skirmishes all the time once the



1
Johnnie got across fire on us and we had to
beedaddle for a little piece but we rallied
again and our battery began to play on
them and they could not stand that.
Then they started and we drove them till
we surrounded them. I think the war is
over now. I don't think we will have
to fight any more now but I don't know
when I will get home the report is now
that we have to go to Danville to disband
duely there the reason that your letter was
so long getting here we got no mail since
the 30th of March till the 15th of this month
I got a letter from Dilla she said she
had leasnt her trade and was going home
she said there was a great excitement
in town when they heard that Richmond
had fallen I suppose they felt
rejoiced for that was the key to the
Confederacy and now it is in locked
and we can go right through it.

We could not get along as well
as we did only for Sheridans cavalry
and his scouts he has about 100 men
dressed in rebel uniform and they went
all through the rebel lines and helped
them to build their breastworks and
then they would come back and lead
us in the rear of them and the cavalry
would attack them in the front so
we could drive them right out of their
works without any trouble there will
be plenty of apples peaches plums and cherries
down here from the appearance of the trees
they are getting warm these morning
its a little windy to day

From your affectionate brother

Walter B. Gibson



Sunday Jan 20th / 69

Dear sister

I take the present opportunity
to drop you a few lines to let
you know how I am getting along.
I am better than I was a few days
ago but my knees pain me yet at night
but I think when we get our house up
I will get along better we have our
logs hauled now tomorrow we will
put up our house on the fifth we had to
leave our quarters for the Sixth corps
then we went on six days and
when we got back Laswell was again
many more was played out when we
got back we had to march hard and
we tire and burned 30 miles of rail
road and destroyed about five
thousand bushels of corn besides

a great deal of wheat and oats which
was burnt all the cattle sheep hogs
turkeys chickens and every thing else
was killed and destroyed as far as
we went we lost three out of our
company the first day I heard that
there was three men had their throats
cut at the Sussecks coal house close
to where we stayed the first night
and we suppose it to be them
if any body asks you don't like
soldiering tell them not at all
but some times people have to do with
They don't like to do and that is my
fix now for if I had the chance
I would come home tomorrow
and be glad of the chance for then I
could sleep in bed instead of on the
ground but the weather is not very cold



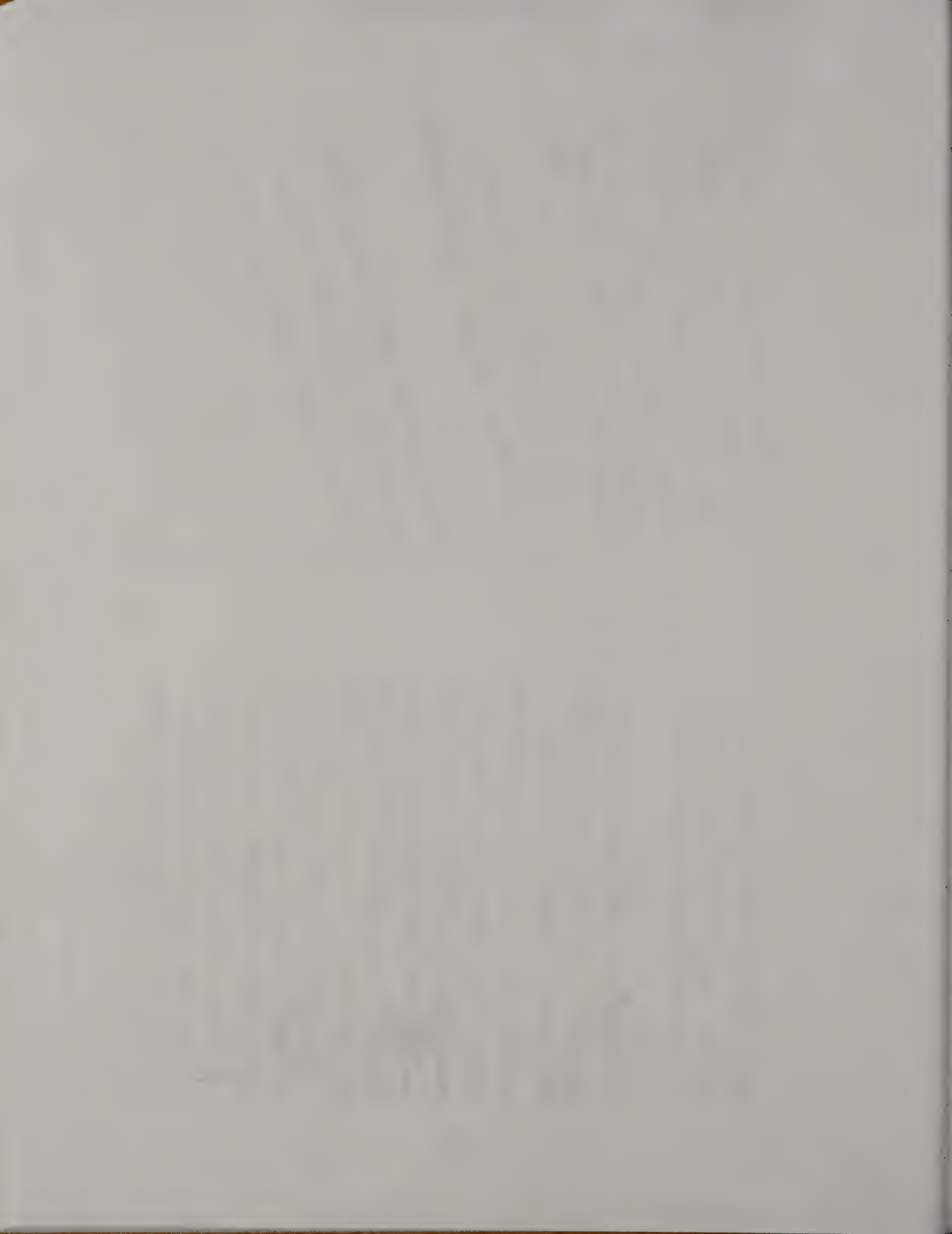
down here we have had no snow
yet one night it rained and froze
on us while we were on the road

Now I will tell you what I
want in the box a can of apples
thirteen a can of butter some Sausage
a small ham boiled two roast chickens
some cakes a hand towel some pies
make the pies with thick crusts with
out much fat in the crust if you
have not enough to fill the box take
up five some cake under them I want
some apples to of the weather is not
so cold to send some fill the cracks
up with dried peaches as for a can
of plums & peaches you may send
if you choose if I had them I can
make use of them for we have shugas

and I can trade coffee for sugar
if I have not enough to us them
you may send the box as soon
as you please but the sooner the
better for me for I would like to
to have it now

Nothing more but remain
affectionatly Brothers

Direct as follows Walter B Gibson
Company of 3rd Division 3 Brigade
Army Corps Washington D. C.



Trench rich in Civil War history

By Beth N. Gray
Staff Writer

LOYSBURG — Standing in a bit of a swirl at the height of Snake Spring Mountain just above here, Ben Van Horn looked southeast over Snake Spring Valley Gap to Mount Dallas, then more directly east to Tussey Mountain, and finally west to Everts Mountain. His view, like that of Col. Jacob C. Higgins of Duncansville 127 years before, commanded miles of terrain.

The seeming swale occupied by Van Horn is in fact the remains of a horseshoe-shaped trench dug under Col. Higgins' direction as a fortification against a Rebel attack during the Civil War.

And Van Horn, a New Enterprise resident who retired as superintendent of Northern Bedford County School District, wants to see it preserved.

The attack from the South never came because Confederate scouts learned of this and other defense measures taken by Higgins and his Minutemen of the Cove in June 1863.

Targeted by the Confederates were the Cove's horses, its cattle for beef, its forage for their cavalry, its woolen mills, and the Bloomfield iron ore mines," Van Horn writes in his book, "Bible, Axe and Plow."

He said the farm on which he grew up near here included a barn whose doors were fortified with bars at the time.

"They were raiding the North for

horses," Van Horn said of the Confederates, adding that cavalry played a bigger part in the Civil War than is usually noted.

"Their destination was Altoona — to cut the Pennsylvania Railroad and to stop production in the car shops," the author continued in his written history of the Cove.

"We've always known about it, from a hundred years ago," the historian said of the trench. "It's part of our history." Van Horn has photographed the site before, but he had camera in hand as he looked over the trench again this week.

The trench runs some 200 feet on either side of Snake Spring Mountain Road, to state Route 1005, and measures about 10 feet across. Van Horn estimates it originally was about five feet deep. Over time, the sides have eroded, and some woodland growth and fallen trees partially obscure it.

To the north of the road, the trench lays on land owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission. The southern extension is on property recently purchased by Robert H. Higgins of Duncansville.

The Cove Lions Club undertook a clean-up effort of the site in 1963 and was successful in having an historical marker erected by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Now Van Horn is urging that the American's Industrial Heritage Project recognize the trench as an historical spot and make plans to preserve it. Van Horn is a member of ALHPS's Bedford County committee.

Not too many months ago, Van Horn feared for preservation of the trench, but the new owner of the southern portion is as interested as local historians in maintaining the Civil War remnant, according to Van Horn.

"We might raise some local money and get footpaths opened on the Game Commission property, and we need a parking area," Van Horn said. Permission must be obtained from the state agency, he noted.

A pull-off area that can accommodate two vehicles currently exists along the south shoulder of the road.

While the view from the trench extends for miles in three directions, trees now and then would have hampered sightings of troops.

"They would have sent out scouts (from the entrenchment)," Van Horn said of the volunteers who manned the fortification. Also, the area might have been somewhat cleared of trees in 1863 for the mountains of Bedford County were noted even then for their yield of fine timber, he reported.

Van Horn defers to Milton V. Burgess of Martinsburg for details of the Union defense in the area.

On June 13, 1863, "the vanguard of a force of 75,000 Confederate soldiers under Gen. Robert E. Lee besieged the small force of Gen. Robert H. Milroy at Winchester, Va., and prepared to advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania," Burgess wrote in "Minute Men of the Cove."

With the Federal Army of the Potomac

mac camped in Virginia to protect the capital at Washington, for a time all of southern Pennsylvania appeared open to the Southern invaders, Burgess explained. The Confederates might have advanced up the Cumberland Valley, turned toward Lancaster and Philadelphia, or marched northwest to the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the rail shops at Altoona.

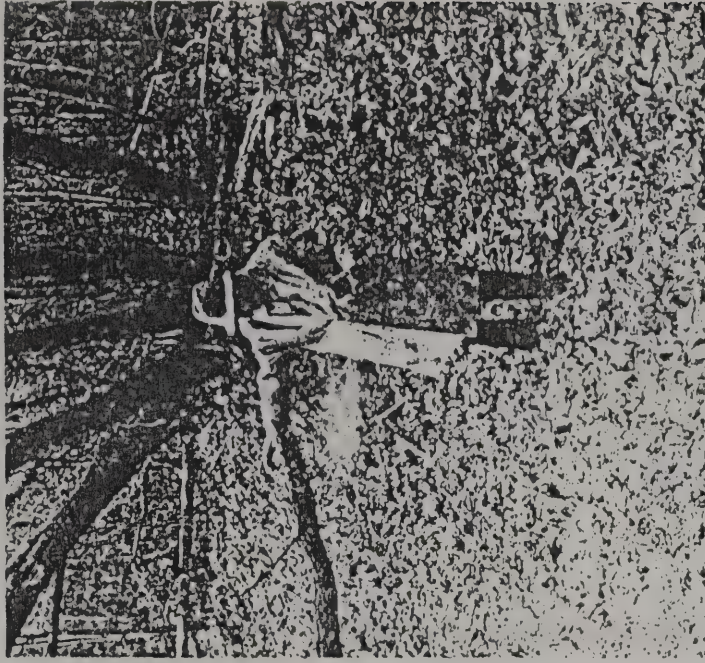
Pennsylvania Gov. Andrew G. Curtin was faced with putting together something that looked like an army within a few days, Burgess wrote.

Curtin telegraphed Samuel S. Blair and attorney Robert A. McMurtre at Hollidaysburg, calling for emergency action. The two contacted Higgins, an army officer home on leave, and he agreed to take command of a force for the protection of this region, according to Burgess.

Higgins acted rapidly, and nearly 1,500 volunteers quickly joined in construction of the fortifications, giving rise to their moniker, Minute Men of the Cove. They were militia, not part of the regular Northern army, Van Horn said.

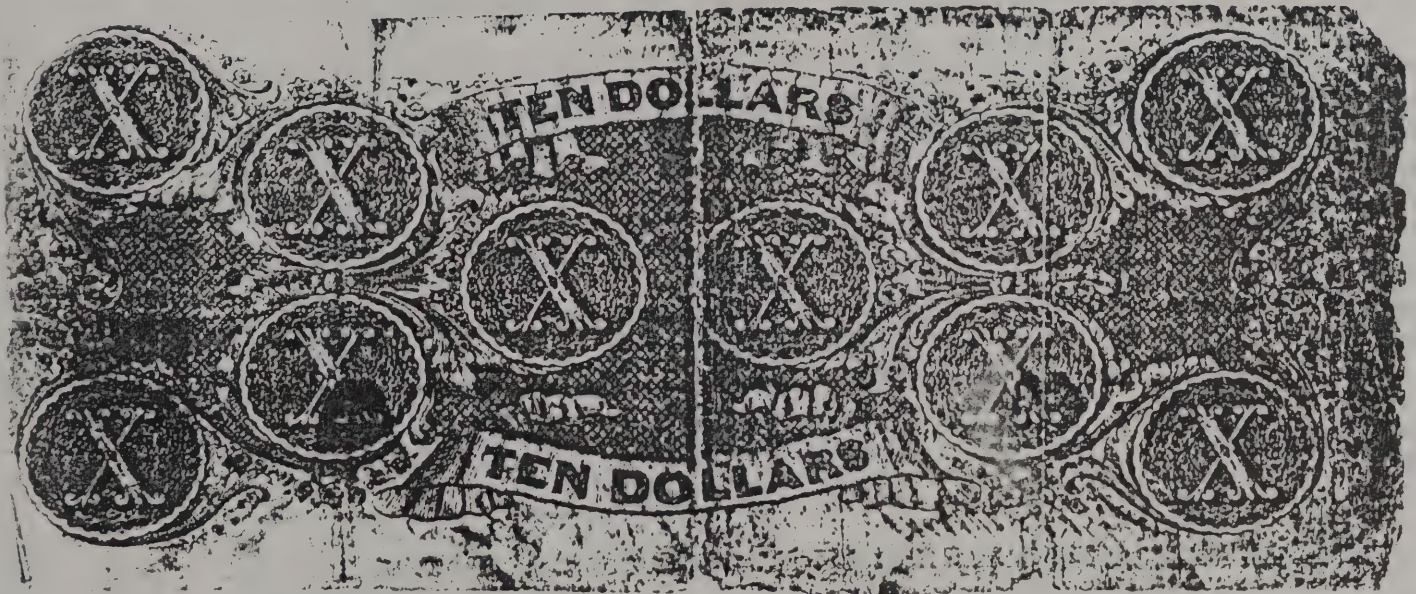
The fortifications effectively blocked all southern entrances to Morrisons Cove and Altoona, Van Horn said. "Confederate scouts found out how well protected it was," he said, and the Rebel troops turned toward Gettysburg where the great battle loomed over July 1-3, 1863.

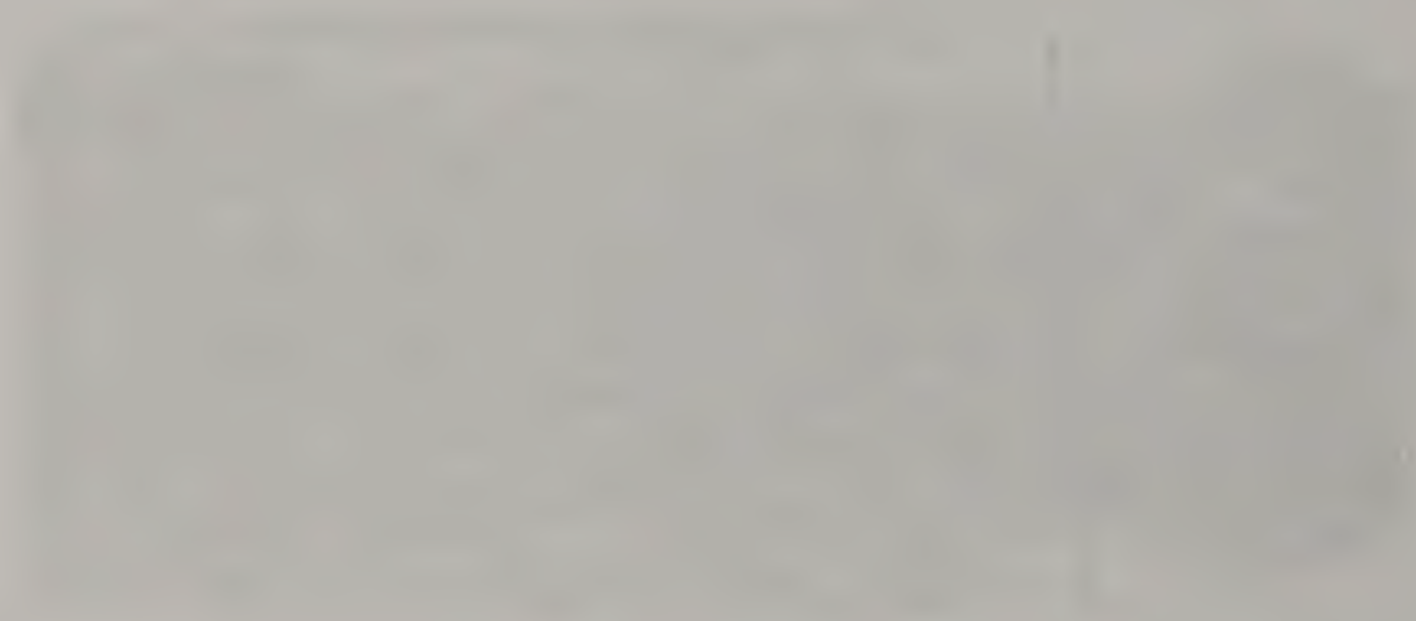
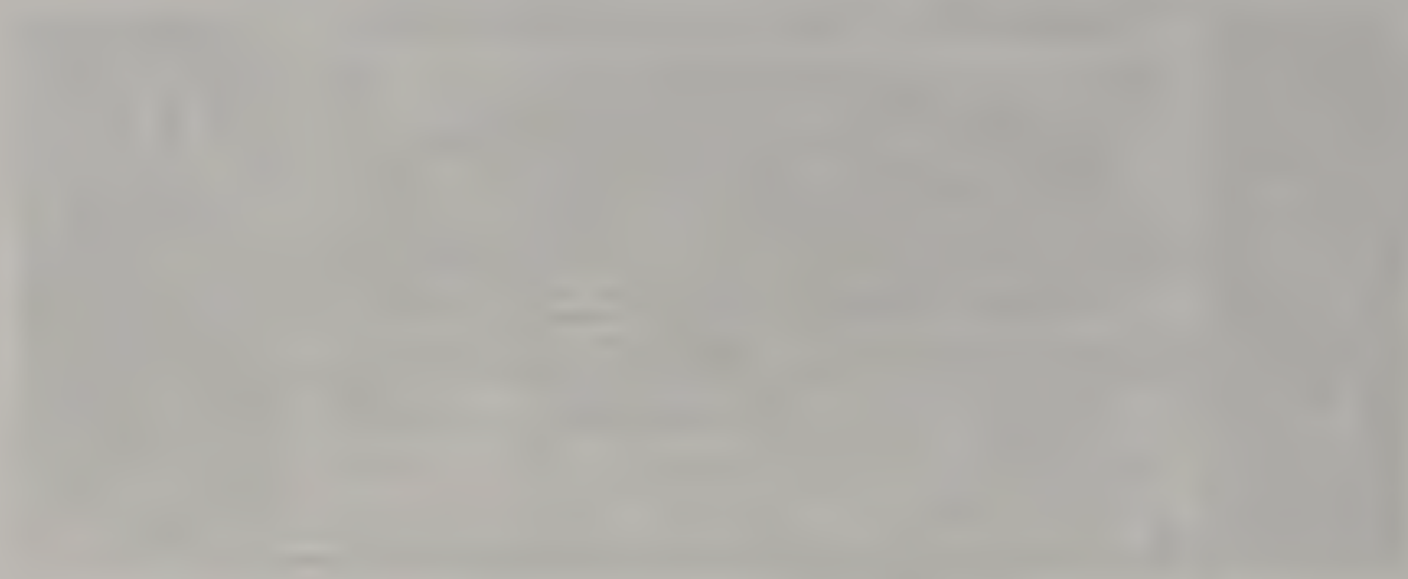
Van Horn believes the Bedford County entrenchments are the northernmost defense positions erected during the Civil War.



Mirror photo by Beth N. Gray

BEN VAN HORN, a history buff, wants to preserve a horseshoe-shaped trench dug by Minutemen of the Cove volunteers as a fortification against a Rebel attack during the Civil War. Horn wants to get the America's Industrial Heritage Project involved in saving the trench which is partly on private land, and partly on land owned by the Game Commission.





H. M. L.

3-610.

ACT OF FEBRUARY 6, 1907.

OFFICE OF
THE COMMISSIONER.

Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Pensions,
Washington.

Aug. 17, 1907

Hon. J. M. Reynolds

My dear Mr. Reynolds

It gives me pleasure to inform you that the issue
claim for pension of Jacob Bowers
late Priv. Company E, 99 Regiment Pa. Vol. Inf.
whose address is New Paris, Pa.
has been allowed under certificate No. 794058 at the rate
of \$ 20 per month from Feb. 27th 1907

and that the certificate will soon be forwarded to the pension agent
at Pittsburg for transmittal to the beneficiary
with voucher for payment.

Very truly yours,

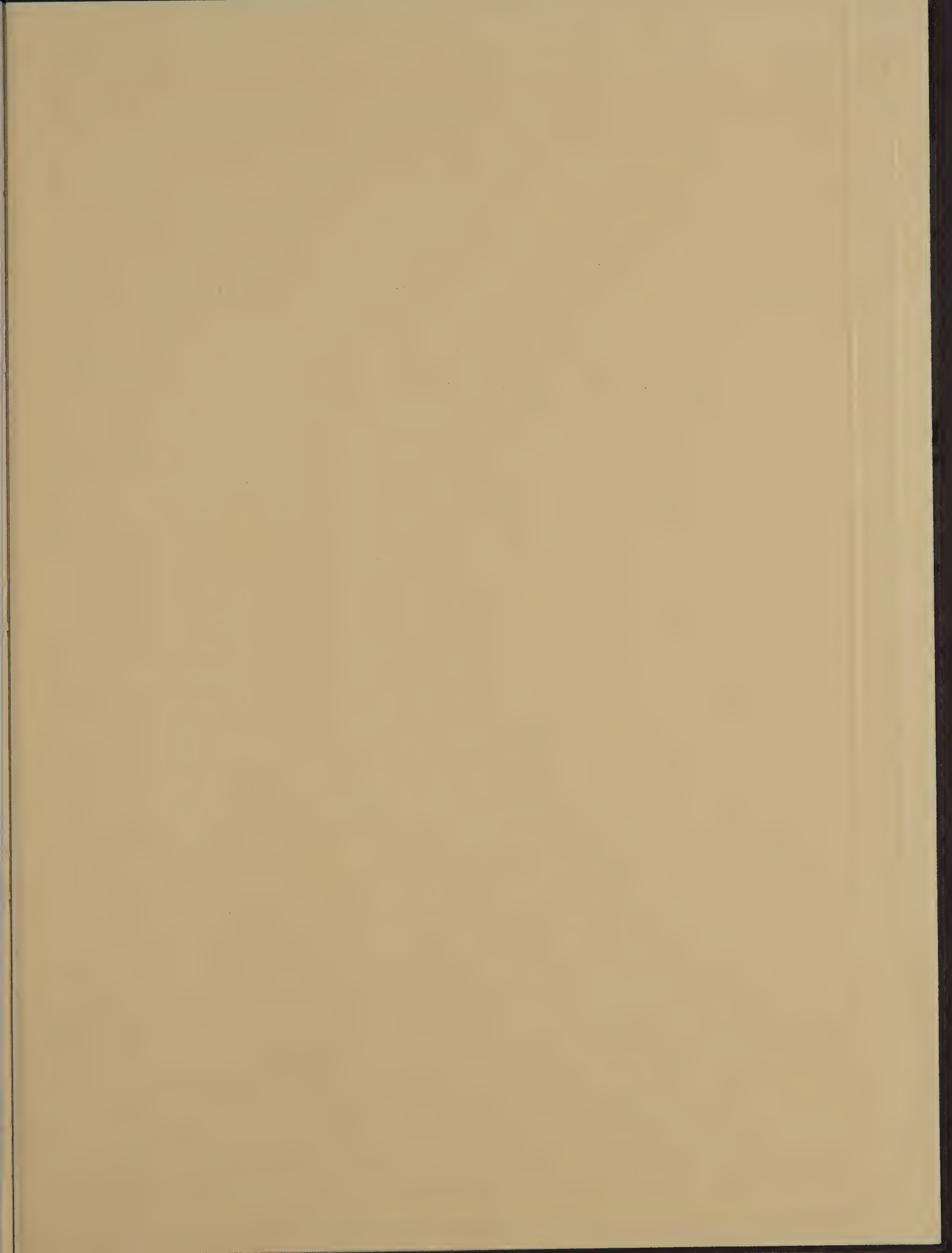
J. L. Daugherty
Acting

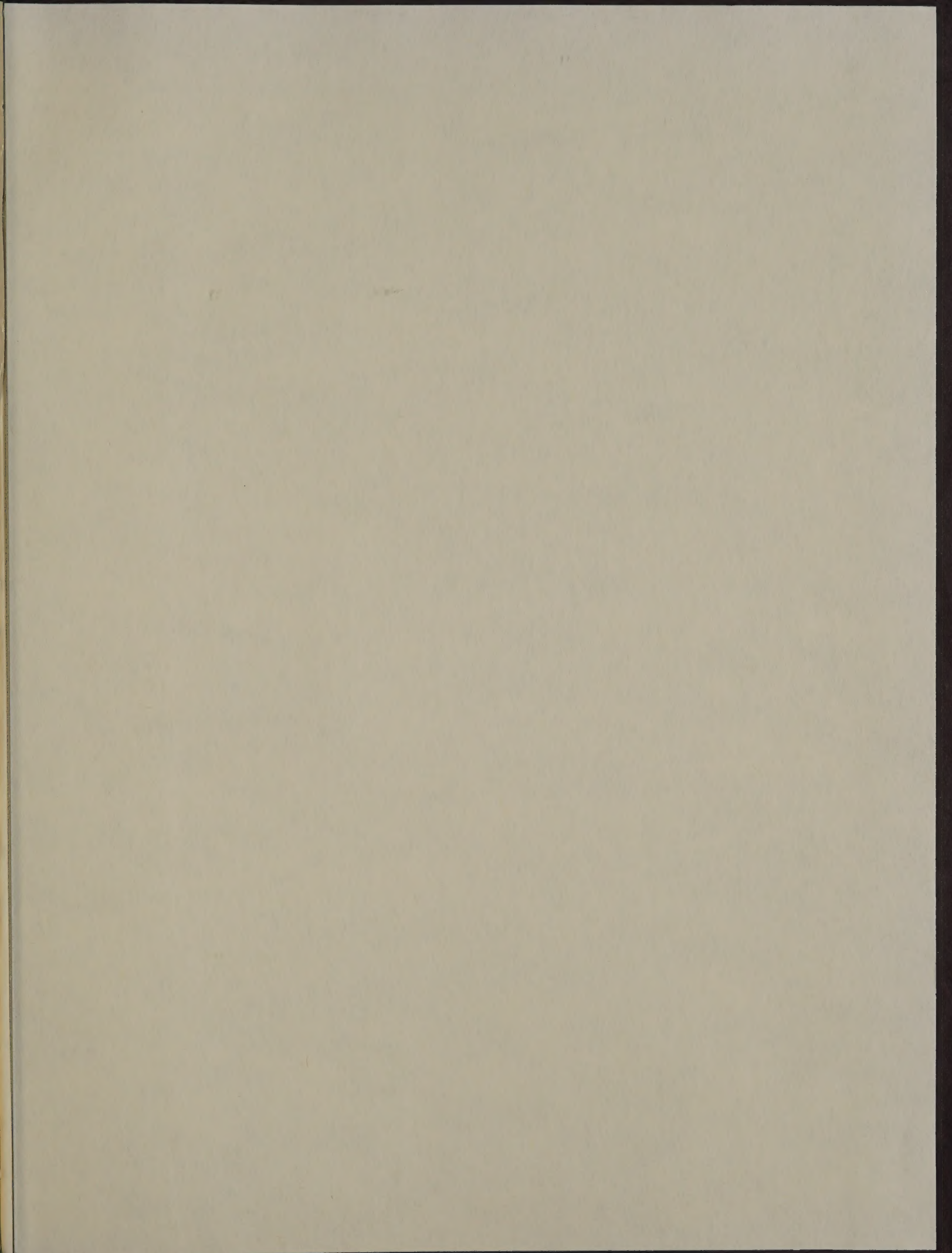
Commissioner.

6-610



Martin Spielman





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